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The Freeman

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

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AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA SHOWS APPRECIATION

CONFERS ORDER ON DR. WASHINGTON

First American So Honored—W. H. Lewis May Succeed Cooley National Christian Congress in Session—W. S. Crowdy Dead.

Staff Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19.—From the time the Liberian envoys landed at New York on their diplomatic mission to this country, their constant "guide, counselor and friend" was Dr. Booker T. Washington. Through his influence and because of the faith they had in his judgment, the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Attorney General and other high officials readily gave audience to Vice President Dossen, former President Gibson and Attorney Dunbar, and took an unusually sympathetic interest in the projects which brought them to this country. It is yet too soon to make predictions as to the outcome of their negotiations with this government, as many diplomatic forms must be observed and plans so far-reaching as those proposed must be approached with the utmost caution; yet it is plain that the Liberian commissioners made a deep impression upon the officials of the United States, and the latter will doubtless go as far as propriety will admit in advancing the welfare o fthe promising African Republic.

It is universally recognized that the apparent success of the negotiations of the Liberians in this country wielded a vital influence in moving the German government to give attentive ear to their representations, and led to a tentative agreement to grant the much-desired immunity from the alleged encroachment upon their territory by commercial exploiters of European nations. The visit to Tuskegee, under an escort personally provided by Dr. Washington gave the commissioners a long-wished-for opportunity to witness the "Wizard's" great industrial beehive in active operation, and enabled them to acquire many new ideas touching the method of teaching the various industries necessary to the proper development of their own people. The introduction of the Liberian commissioners to the substantial, progressive and result-producing men and women of this country, of both races, placed them in dierct touch with the forces that made their journey a triumphant success, and they and the observant citizens of America are not slow to attribute the lion's share of the credit for the recognition accorded them to that master of diplomacy, constructive statesman and preacher of the gospel of self-helpfulness, Booker T. Washington.

Information now reaches Washington from the American minister to Liberia, Hon. Ernest Lyon, to the effect that the government of Liberia has decided to confer tne Order of African Redemption upon Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute, in consideration of his valued services to the government of Liberia. The Liberian government confers this order with great caution and care, and it is much prized and sought after, in Europe especially. As far as your correspondent has been able to learn, Dr. Washington is the first American to be so honored by the Liberian Republic.

* * *

Widespread interest is being stirred up over the rumor that President Roosevelt may conclude to appoint William H. Lewis, of Boston, as Assistant Attorney General of the United States, to succeed Alford W. Cooley, who recently resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Lewis has been Assistant United States Attorney at Boston for a number of years, and his work has been very satisfactory to the Department of Justice. He is a graduate of Harvard College, and is about thirty years of age. When at Harvard he was one of the greatest ball players on the 'varsity team, and was one of the strongest football players likewise. If President Roosevelt should decide to offer Mr. Lewis this appointment, he would give to the Negro race the most important office it has ever had under any administration. In certain contingencies, in the absence of the Attorney General, Mr. Lewis would become the acting head of the Department of Justice and have full charge of the vast legal machinery of the general government. Mr. Lewis' legal abilities are unquestioned, and should the President find it expedient to override the possible objections that might be raised on the score of color, this appointment would go down in history as the crowning act of his administration.

* * *

Three promotions of Ohio men have attracted considerable attention this week. All are competent, and the promotions are the result of meritorious service, it being strenuously denied by their chiefs that politics cut any figure in the matter. Maj. Charles W. Fillmore, who served valiantly in the Spanish-American war, was raised from $1,400 to $1,600 per annum; William H. Clifford, of Cleveland, a former member of the Ohio Legislature, and whose vote is said to have elected Mark Hanna to the United States Senate, was advanced from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum, and Robert J. Harlan, of Cincinnati, to whom a promotion has been due for a long time, was likewise raised to $1,400. All three are employed in the office of the Auditor for the War Department, and have made fine records as clerks.

* * *

Maj. C. W. Fillmore, one of the men named above, is to resign his position under the government and embark in the financial business on Broadway, New York. Major Fillomre has made an exhaustive study of tne financial operations of the race, and noting the condition of the various institutions, firms and individuals who have money, has reached the conclusion that they are not reaping the benefits to which they are justly entitled. In order to secure them an opportunity to invest their surplus funds advantageously and safely, Major Fillmore has made an arrangement with Messrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., bankers at 66 Broadway, New York, and members of the New York Stock Exchange, to bring this about. This firm, as strong as the rock of Gibraltar in the financial world, has promised to give the Major all the advantages at their disposal, which means much, as they are in the best possible position to give their customers the best gilt-edge investments, such as government and municipal bonds, first mortgage railroad bonds, and all the best railroad and industrial stocks at the lowest rate of commission—one-eighth of one per cent. Churches, fraternal organizations and estates, with a surplus on hand, will find it highly profitable to invest their funds with the Fillmore corporation, which guarantees the best results on money loaned, and who will act as a depository, fiscal agents, bankers or in any fiduciary capacity desired. Major Fillmore will have an office in the suite occupied by the Pierson firm, ten palatial rooms, with his name on the door and ample stenographic service at his disposal. He will be a full-fledged associate of the institution, and will thus be able to offer the members of his race advantages they have never before enjoyed in coming in close touch with the financial life of the Nation, on the same terms as are enjoyed by others. In relinquishing a lucrative position in order to give his full time and talents to this work of material uplift for his people, Major Fillmore gives evidence of rare moral courage and indicates a faith in the possibilities of his labors that ought to inspire confidence upon every hand.

* * *

The War Department has determined to maintain order in Haiti, and plans have been completed looking to an invasion of the island with armed troops, if such action is necessary to put down the threatened revolution. The arrangements have been made in harmony with secret reports sent in by Capt. Charles Young, of the Ninth Cavalry, who was military attache in Haiti for some time, and is now stationed with his regiment in the Philippines. He is the only colored graduate of West Point now in the service. According to information, about 5,000 United States troops are deemed sufficient for the purpose in hand, and following the plan outlined by Capt. Young, they can be rushed from Eastern ports to Port-au-Prince, Gonaives or St. Nicholas in short order. This action on the part of the United States government is said to be in the interest of the better classes on the island, and to save their property from depredations and confiscation. No invasion for conquest or annexation is intended, says Secretary Root. Our minister, Dr. H. W. Furniss, is keeping the State Department fully informed as to the particulars of the situation, and the incident seems destined to be worked out on right lines.

National attention is being called to the fact that on the 25th and 26th of August the venerated and beloved Bishop Abraham Grant wili raech his sixtieth milestone in the journey of life, and at the same time marks the close of his thirty-five years in the ministry and twenty years in the episcopacy. These events will be duly celebrated by his friends and admirers at Kansas City on the dates mentioned, and the people of the entire Western section, regardlless of denomination, will participate in the occasion and make it the most memorable anniversary ever observed beyond the Mississippi river. Several of the Bishops of the A. M. E. connection and many prominent divines from the country at large will be in attendance. No prelate on the A. M. E. bench is more popular with the masses than Bishop Grant, and everybody joins in wishing him many more years of usefulness and happiness.

* * *

The delegates to the fourteenth biennial Movable Committee, representing the lodges of the District of Columbia, have organized and elected the following officers: Chairman of the District delegation, W. C. Martin; vice chairman, C. S. Hill; secretary, Dr. Carroll Brooks; treasurer, J. W. Lee. The committee on transportation is made up of W. O. Davis, T. H. Wright and H. H. Nailor, with J. H. Coleman, W. H. Brown and J. McCowan as committee on badges. The delegation is instructed solidly for the re-election of Grand Master W. L. Houston. The B. M. E. opens at Atlantic City September 14.

* * *

It is reported that an effort is being made to discriminate against colored patrons in the seating arrangements in the Union Station restaurant. Heretofore the one spot where the races enjoyed equal accommodations in the matter of eating has been the Pennsylvania station. The service was excellent and there was no friction whatever, under the former conditions, prior to the erection of the new station and the consolidation. The management has been changed and the new lessee, they say, has set apart certain tables and one end of the counter for colored people. Considerable indignation is being manifested by Negroes of intelligence and culture, who, in changing cars here, desire to take a meal at the station, and steps are to be taken by the local leaders to investigate the situation. It is broadly intimated that the lessee will be waited upon by a committee, and if the restrictions in this quasi-government building cannot be removed by pleasant means, the issue will be carried to the District Commissioners, and perhaps finally to the President of the United States, with the view of having his license forfeited for violation of the civil rights law.

* * *

"Prophet" W. S. Crowdy, the official head of the Church of God and Saints of Christ, is dead. His remains have been taken to Newark and are presumably interred there. His followers refuse to consider him dead; they say he simply sleeps. The widow, in order to secure letters of administration, admits his demise, and whatever the disciples choose to believe, she will probably have her husband pronounced legally dead, so as to parcel the estate. "Elder" Joe Crowdy, of Philadelphia, is slated to succeed his father as "prophet." The Church of God is to be carried on, and the members claim the cult is so strongly established that it will not die with the passing of its illustrious founder.

* * *

The National Christian Congress convenes this week at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Temple, of which Rev. Simon P. W. Drew is pastor. Rev. R. B. Robinson, president of the organization, is to preside, and the program includes a welcome address by Dr. Drew, with response by Prof. J. W. Coles, of Vriginia. Thirty-six States of the Union are to be represented.

* * *

The National Negro Business League convention in Baltimore has drawn many substantial business men to this city, en route to the Monumental City, and a prosperous session is assured. The doctors will have a large representation at New York's convention of the National Medical Association next week. Prominent features of this convention will be the report of the committee on education and the adoption of plans looking to the improvement of Negro medical schools, and the movement on the part of leading pharmacists to manufacture their own proprietary medicines and relieve themselves of the extortionate prices charged by the large manufacturers.

* * *

Frank Ross, an Italian laborer, and Miss Beulah Coates, colored, were united in marriage a few evenings ago by Rev. Aquilla Sayles. This is the fourth intermarriage of whites and blacks performed by Minister Sayles in the past eight months. Ross has lived in this country about sixteen years and is a thrifty worker. Questioned as to why he married a colored woman, he said he loved her and did not think it was anybody's business who he chose for a wife. There is a fear among the "po' whites" that Washington is becoming a Gretna Green for mixed marriages.

R. W. THOMPSON.

WEST VIRGINIA'S FALL ENGAGEMENT.

Two Well Known Platform Performers.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

Special to The Freeman.

Mrs. Laura Richardson, an old citizen of Tuscaloosa, who had been living the last few years in Birmingham with her daughter, Mrs. Jerry Blocker, died suddenly August 8th and her remains accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Blocker, were brought down Sunday and buried from the A. M. E. Zion Church...Miss Ruth Oliver, after a long visit to her sister at Kansas City, Mo., has returned home... Mr. and Mrs. Dan Neal entertained recently in honor of Mr. Neal's 50th birthday anniversary...Prof. W. L. Buchanan was in town last week after a business trip to Cincinnati...A party of young people enjoyed a hay ride last Tuesday night. The merry party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Will Jones. The party was as follows: Mrs. Nellie Green, Misses Hattie Horne, Pearle Crawford, Alice Lufffiborough, Lizzie Few, Rosa Weaver, Minnie Bruce, Blanche Sherrod, Georgia Patterson and Ethel Taggett; Messrs. L. A. Van Hoose, Jas. Riggs, S. L. Balls, Lufffiborough, Yancey, Geo. W. Baugh, D. B. Mabey and Prof. Walter Buchanan... Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver entertained with a handkerchief party last Wednesday evening for benefit of the Baptist Church. The party as conducted was very amusing and entertaining. A nice sum was realized. The prize for gentlemen for neatest seam hand-sewed was won by Geo. Baugh; prize for ladies, machine-sewed, was won by Miss Alice Lufffiborough, while Mrs. Nellie Green defeated all competitors for speed, making a handkerchief complete in two minutes...Mesdames Helen Spencer, Emma Baugh, Louisa Pickett, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Weaver, Donald B. Mabey and Prof. Jeremiah Barnes attended the Grand Lodge of Masons and Eastern Star at Mobile this week...The Three Times Ten Club met with Mrs. Lilly Dailey last week. A most interesting meeting was held and helpful and interesting talks were made by Dr. N. R. Rhodes and Mrs. Nellie Green...Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Weaver and Prof. H. L. Goins attended the Pythian Grand Lodge at Anniston last week...A party of young ladies entertained with a mid summer dance at the Masonic Hall on the 13th, after the dance delicious cakes and ices were served...A storm party was given Rev. J. H. Bynum last week by the ladies of his church, led by Mrs. Curry.

MIDDLESBORO, KY.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

Ralph W. Williams, who has been confined to his bed for several days with scarlet fever, is able to be out again... Mrs. R. C. Campbell, who has been visiting relatives in Asheville, N. C., has returned home...Miss Lovenia Henderson paid a visit to Louisville last week, visiting relatives and brought her aunt back to spend the rest of the summer with them...Mrs. A. R. Smith has returned from the springs, where she has been visiting her husband...A. R. Simpson and Robert George have returned from Lexington, Ky., where they were attending the grand lodge of K. of P.'s...Miss Mary Frazier has returned to her home in New York after visiting her brother and wife...Mrs. Nick Stone was shopping in Knoxville Monday...W. M. Watts was in Knoxville Monday looking after his baseball team...The corner stone was laid Saturday for the colored school and all the lodges paid respects by assisting in the ceremonies. There were several speakers, Prof. Geo. W. Bell, Rev. Dr. White and also the principal of the Knoxville College...Mrs. C. C. Evans has returned from Louisville, where she has been visiting friends...Mr. Albert has returned home from New Orleans, where he has been engaged in the shoe business for several years...E. W. Williams has gone to Chattanooga, Tenn., on a business trip and will be gone several days...Joshua Burdett has gone to Virginia on a fishing trip...Mrs. Sarah Campbell was in Knoxville last week shopping...W. M. Storer, who tried to commit suicide last week by shooting himself twice over the heart, is getting along nicely...J. T. Williams went to Barbourville Sunday to visit his family.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

Our queen city is being honored this week with the Baptist Association, at Providence, North Clarksville, at the Green Hill Baptist Church. Rev. John Martin, the pastor, is in charge. He deserves much credit for his management. All of the delegates are well satisfied and were highly entertained....The St. Paul A. M. E. Zion Church sisters will give a moonlight picnic at Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Simmons' residence, on Washington street, for the benefit of Rev. D. L. Irvin, their pastor....The three-night festivals and concerts at the Fifth Ward Baptist Church were grand successes. The feature of the festival was the contest between the officials for a suit of clothes as a prize to the brother raising the largest amount of money during the festival for the church. Sam Garnett was the lucky brother. He raised $50....Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamilton, of Marion street, a fine girl....Wylie Johnson, Jr., returned to Dubuque, Ia., on the 10th, after attending his father's funeral and burial....Mrs. Sam Turner, of St. Louis, formerly of Clarksville, is in the city.... Mrs. Lillian Cantrell, of Louisville, is in the city, visiting friends....Mrs. Anna Thomas, of Nashville, is in the city, visiting Miss Annie Smith....Mrs. Fredonia Brown, of Cincinnati, is in the city, visiting relatives....Mrs. Oliver Drain, of St. Louis, is visiting relatives on Washington street....Mrs. Harrie Belle left for Nashville to visit relatives....Mrs. Wm. Parrish and Mrs. Mamie Boyce left for Chicago on the 14th....Mrs. Louis Boyd, after spending a two weeks' vacation at Erin, Tenn., with her parents, returned on the 17th....Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cobb left on the 16th for Louisville, Lagrange and Indianapolis, Ind., for a visit to their relatives....Messrs. Norman and George Kimbrough left on the 14th for a trip to Niagara Falls, New York and Chicago. ....C. L. Johnson, of Chicago, is in the city, visiting relatives on St. John street. ....Mrs. Julia Saunders, of Union City, Tenn., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Summers, on Fifth street....Miss Ida Summers returned to Waverly, Tenn., after a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Summers....W. T. McRea and J. H. Windell, of Nashville, were in the city on the 16th, on business....Rev. D. L. Irvin was very ill August 12, but was able to be at his post of duty on the 16th....A very large crowd attended the Cumberland River Baptist Association at Providence, Sunday.

PADUCAH, KY.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

Mrs. Reemer Bramon of Champaign, Ill., is visting Mrs. A. R. Carr...Miss Bessie Lange of Carbondale is ill and Mrs. Sallie Jefferson are visiting friends in the city...Mrs. Potter and two daughters are the guests of F. H. Hilibred of Clarksville, Tenn...Jim Owens is visiting in the city...George Morse has moved to his new house on Twelfth street...The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ruth Greer was married last week to Mr. Charlie Manel. ...Mrs. Ardenia Williams, who came to Paducah on July 11 to visit her sister, Mrs. Mary Bacon of 223 Ashcraft ave., and was taken ill on the same day and was under medical treatment for one month under the care of Dr. S. H. George, left for her home at Carrie Mills, Ill., Thursday, August 19. She was accompanied by her sister, Mary Bacon.

SPOKANE, WASH.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

F. Lewis has opened a real estate and loan office...John H. Thompson and O. D. Clabom are spending a week at the Lakes. ...Miss Belle Saye and Miss Knight are taking their vacatino at Camp Blanch... The residence of Mrs. M. B. Sykes was burned August 12. Insured.

THAT SPRINGFIELD RIOT

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT GIVES DESCRIPTION

BAND OF MURDERERS AND ROBBERS

Enemies of Present Administration Cause the Trouble—White Press Also Big Factor in Promoting the City's Disgrace.

The affair was a band of murderers and robbers, disgracefully parading the streets and looking for th harmless Negroes. Friday night's disgraceful scene can be laid to no one but the cowardly police department and cheap politicians. These politicians who are against the present administration started the trouble to show up their insufficiency in handling affairs, that they may gain votes to get their grafting hands on the city once again. The present officeholders were afraid to molest these murderers and hoodlums for fear they might lose a few votes the coming election. Their action has put on the biggest disgrace that was ever put on any city north of the Mason-Dixon line, and for a few white votes have put a disgrace on the entire nationa. It is known that Springfiled is a wide-open town, which means graft among the political leaders.

The correspondent was in Springfield during Thursday and Friday's trouble, and any fifty sworn officers could have dispersed the hoodlum mob with ease, as things were normal with a little muttering. Just after dark this hoodlum crowd collected and found a cheap leader, and after getting full of bad whisky, marched to the jail and demanded the prisoner. One seeing this strikers' crowd would have taken it for a joke. They only had half stocks and bricks. All the sheriff needed to do was to call up the police department and all of them would have been on the chain gang the next morning. Instead of that he began to plead with them, saying that the prisoners had been taken out of town in Loper's automobile. After howling and hooting a little while they said that they would go and make Mr. Loper give an account of why he had deprived them of their rights.

Things didn't look serious at this juncture. They made a whole lot of noise on their way back to Loper's place. On arriving at the cafe a lady cashier with a gun held them all at bay. The proprietor thinking every minute that the police would arrive and disperse the crowd or he would have broken it up, as they were doing nothing but yeling and hooting. Of course, this drew a larger crowd of curiosity-seekers to see what was going on. This scared the police half to death. They ran off and hid. This went on for at least half an hour before they could get a leader to go into the place.

Finally they got a crazy woman to throw a brick and make a charge, and these murderers followed. They stole and ate everything in sight and burned up the man's automobile. After getting charged up with whisky they started on their way for the cheap end of the town, looking for more to steal and drink and Negro blood. They broke into a pawn shop with an excuse to get arms and carry on their glorious campaign, but didn't forget to take everything in the house. They went along robbing small grocery stores and lunch stands and taking all the whisky they could see. But the cowards knew what they were looking for. They encountered one poor Negro that gave up his sweet life, but took two of the hoodlums along with him. The cowards were afraid to touch him until they knew he was dead. They hauled his lifeless bodq off a hundred yards to a tree to have their lynching spree. This is the part the little "toy soldiers" came in to play. The Springfield Light Infantry, so it is said, charged up and a little woman's voice demanded that the mob disburse. The hoodlums turned around and began to throw rocks at them. The captain of this little infantry gave orders to fire, and the guns went off like a bunch of wet fire crackers. It was hard to tell which was the biggest cowards, the soldiers or the crowd. Had the hoodlums turned around the soldiers would have dropped their guns and ran away. These hoodlums finished their first fiendish murder and turned their attention to the colored section of the city.

There was not a particle of danger in following them, for all the harm was in front of them. This went on with an attempt to fire the colored section until morning, then they all abandoned their rioting and adjourned to the parks, etc., for they all didn't have beds in which to sleep.

The next morning saw nearly everybody going over the route of these murdering hoodlums. You could go into any of the vacant lots and parks and find them asleep with rum running out of their mouths and pocketsful of their night's before plunder.

On inquiring from some of the better citizens you could get the real facts that caused all the trouble. That the town had become infested with a class of the lower type from both races from all the neighboring towns that had voted to close all the saloons. That they had been encouraged to hang around until after the election for political reasons. That none of this class of people were residents of Springfield. That the coming trial of the two much-sought prisoners would reveal some facts on the subject that would cause a different light entirely on the matter.

The press is also as much the cause as any other for printing a one-sided story. An evening edition from Chicago makes it a specialty that when anything happens to a Negro they place it in large type on the front page. This paper is associated in a company of papers published in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and Boston. Its editors and writers have the same opinion of the Negro, and has caused this riot along with the others. The good citizens of Springfiled can thank their stars that Governor Deenen was in the city and acted so promptly. On Saturday the correspondent went over the

Continued on Page Four.

BY "DOROTHY"

This column is devoted to the interests of all women and their organizations also. Address all communications to Dorothy, The Freeman Indianapolis, Ind.

QUEER PROCEEDINGS.

Were all the world a stage, it wouldn't last a day
Should folks life's battle wage like people in a play.
The hero, foolish chap, who doth the girl adore,
Walks right into a trap a kitten would ignore.

The girl, though comrades warn, accepts the villian bad
And believes a trumped-up yarn that wouldn't fool a tad.
The world would go to smash in forty winks, I say,
Were folks in life as rash as people in a play.

The father kicks the son into the drifting snow,
Some rogue desires it done, and so the boy must go.
Oh, take it for a fact, the deuce would be to pay,
Should folks commence to act like people in a play. —Exchange.

OUR WOMEN AND BUSINESS.

About a year, ago in this city, a manufacturer of overalls and the like, opened a factory employing colored women. These women had been trained by competent teachers and knew the work. Time went on and seemingly everything was smooth. One young woman was made forelady and the smallest salary earned was four dollars per week, and that was on account of the slowness of the operator and not due to the management. In spite of much hindrance in his trade on account of employing colored help the proprietor still held on, until the inevitable came. The majority grew careless in their habits. They had no regard for the buriness further than their week's salary. For the smallest possible excuse they would lay off at any time; their personal appearance did not pass muster. They did no worse we feel assured, than many white wage-earners, but more is expected of our race than any other. Why this is true we do not know, but it is a fact, and we are forced to meet it, and act accordingly.

There are so many things to learn when one is earning his own living. If you can see no farther in your success than the present "per" a week, then that is as much as you will ever get. If you can not feel that interest in the work just the same as if it were your very own, and you are determined to make it go, you will never make a success.

Our people for the most part are too pleasure-loving for their position—that is, their place in the money market. They are picnic crazy during the summer, and in winter they are looking to the charity organizations for help. Parades and bands, ending with the outings, as they are called, are little less than a disgrace. Drinks are served on the grounds, and all sorts of rowdyism are tolerated. Expensive private affairs are also indulged in; young men are taxed sometimes a week's wages for some of them, for themselves and company, while the girl without an escort must bear the expense herself, which is more than she can afford.

And business plays a minor part when pleasure is concerned. An exchange from Guthrie, Okla., gives the following editorial:

"The Ladies' League, a mercantile organization of women of this city, composed of some of our best women, closed their places of business last week for an outing. A profligate wrote in large letters and fastened it upon the door of their place of business: "We have gone off on a drunk." This man ought to get the benefit of the extreme limit of the law. Husbands and brothers should not stand by idle and allow their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters to be treated thus."

Both occurrences sound very ridiculous, but we are rather inclined to take sides with the poster of the placard, in a way, for it looks very bad to close a place of business for an outing. "We have gone off on a drunk" was no doubt the opinion of the intruder of any one who would put pleasure before business. We have so much to learn and our women must not be slow in grasping the opportunity to be a factor for good in every community and every walk of life.

WOMEN AND THEIR HUSBAND'S TITLES.

When will the women learn that a man's title has nothing whatever to do with his wife's name? The wife of Dr. Williams is just plain Mrs. Williams, and the wife of Attorney Jones is only Mrs. Jones; but why so many persist in saying "Mrs. Dr. Williams" and "Mrs. Lawyer Jones" is hard to understand. Perhaps it has some kind of a charm of importance. It is just as sensible and correct to say "Mrs. Hodcarrier Smith" or "Mrs. Street-Cleaner Brown."

TOILET SALOON FOR DOGS.

An enterprising young woman of London has opened a toilet saloon for dogs, where all their wants can be attended to. The young woman calls her place the "dog shop." It is a place where you can buy dogs of all kinds, or the obliging proprietor will get it for you. There are bath rooms, and the pets can also have their teeth cleaned, be manicured and have their hair brushed and trimmed and scented. They can also be fitted out with suits of clothing and little shoes. One suit has just been finished which is fitted with a chest protector and has a pocket with a handkerchief. There are customers in all ranks from a princess down. Doggies' ills are also prescribed for, and a country residence for rest, should the mistress wish to go on a trip.

"THROUGH THE COTTON FIELD TO HAMPTON."

In the August number of the Southern Workman is given a paper read by Miss Celia A. Bradley, of near Montgomery, Ala., a graduate, at the Hampton anniversary last May, "Through the Cotton Field to Hampton," in which she gives a splendid description of her struggles to earn sufficient money to enter that institution of learning. About her entering she says:

"When I had almost finished my course I was very eager to enter Hampton. My only difficulty was to get the necessary money. I talked the matter over with my father and mother, and they were both anxious that I should come. My father gave me four acres of his farm land and said that I could have all of the money that was made on it, providing I worked it myself. I was to do all the work except the plowing, and that he would do. Friday and Saturday were the only days when I could work in my field, because I was to work in my father's field all of the other days of the week. My heart was filled with joy, because I saw my way clear to enter Hampton. In order that I might spend all of Friday and Saturday in my field I washed the clothes during the noon recess and ironed them at night. I planted all of my land in cotton and learned more about farming that year than I had learned during all of the years that I had worked on the farm. I did not forget to remind my father when it was time to plow my field, for I always knew when the time came. Once when it was time to plow it my father was called off on the public road to work, and it was impossible for him to plow the field within a week. I thought that this was too long to wait, so I decided to plow it myself. When my father had gone to his work in the morning, I caught the mule, hitched him to a plow and started plowing. I knew nothing about setting a plow, so I did very poorly for the first few rounds. Finally a man came along, looked at my plow, fixed it, and started me off again. This time the plowing went all right, and in less than two days I had plowed my field all over. My father was surprised, when he came home, to see my field, and when he examined my work he said that it was as good as any man could do.

"I watched my cotton field every day and the cotton could not grow too fast, too tall, or bear too much fruit. When the time came for picking it I could not get to the field early enough in the morning and was sorry when night came and I had to go home. There was no fear of worms or other insects now, only the fear that they would injure my cotton and prevent its growth. I was very anxious whenever there were signs of a storm, for fear lest it should in some way harm my cotton. At last, however, when it was gathered and sold, it brought me $135 and I was able to enter the day school here."

Those who have wasted opportunities to attend school when parents and relatives have offered to pay their way, would no doubt feel very much ashamed of themselves to see the vast difference between them and this young woman. It is encouraging to know that this kind of material is among our women, even though it is scarce.

A RARE CHANCE FOR EDUCATED COLORED WOMEN.

There is a great demand—much greater than is being supplied—throughout the country for the services of colored women who can teach domestic science. At the same time there are many colored girls and women who have finished the public or high schools who are without employment. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has facilities for giving special courses in domestic science to colored women who wish to prepare themselves as teachers of domestic science. The course extends from one to two years. Women who have finished public or high school courses are especially urged to take this course. For further information address Booker T. Washington, Principal, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

USEFUL RECIPES.

BAKING POWDER BISCUITS.

Sift together one pint of flour, one-half teaspoon salt, and three teaspoons baking powder; cut in two tablespoons firm butter, and when well mixed moisten with milk or water as soft as can be handled. Roll out on a well-floured board, cut in small biscuits and place in a pan, wetting the tops before baking. Have oven very hot, and bake ten or fifteen minutes, according to size.

FRUIT ROLLS.

These are made from same dough as baking powder biscuit, or richer, rolled thin, spread with a mixture of chopped figs, raisins and nuts, rolled up like jelly roll, cut into strips and baked quickly. Crescents are made with same filling, but not rolled up—two layers of very thin crust inclose fruit, and crescents are cut with roll cutter, brushed over with egg and milk and baked.

QUICK GRAHAM BREAD.

Sift together two cups of graham flour, one cup white flour, one-third cup of sugar, one teaspoonful salt and three slightly rounding teaspoons baking powder. Mix with a little less than two cups of sweet milk and beat well. Pour in buttered loaf pan anad bake in a moderate oven three-fourths of an hour.

A scant cup of sliced nuts or dates may be added to this bread with excellent results, and two well-beaten eggs will convert this to a good muffin recipe.

POPOVERS.

Beat two eggs well; mix carefully two cups of flour, half teaspoon of salt and two cups of milk, mixed with eggs. Pour into hot greased irons and bake in rather hot oven half an hour or more, according to size. Serve promptly.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.

Sift together one cup each of rye meal, corn meal and whole wheat flour (or one and one-half cups each of graham and corn meal may be used), with one and one-half teaspoons of soda and a teaspoonful of salt. Add three-fourths of a cup of molasses, a pint of sour milk, and steam from one to three hours, according to size of molds used.

PEACH PUDDING.

Mix together one pint of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt and one gill of sugar. Rub through a sieve and add a gill and a half of milk, one well-beaten egg and three tablespoonfuls of soft butter. Spread this in a well-buttered shallow cake pan. Cover the top of the dough with canned peaches, sprinkle two tablespoonfuls of sugar over this and bake in a moderately hot oven for half an hour. Place the cake upon a warm platter and serve hot with sugar and cream.

FRUIT SHORTCAKE.

Shortcakes are made with biscuit dough, using a larger amount of shortening and a beaten egg if desired. The crust may be either rolled on the board or mixed soft enough to spread on the pan.

Marriage is on the decrease in England, and the Throne says it is on account of the suffragette question.

* * *

Bread, cheese and beer was the supper given to a three-months-old baby. This was stated in a case at Brentford (London) Police Court.

* * *

Women are fighting in England for the right to practice pharmacy, and the pharmacists are fighting to keep them out, on the ground that the calling is already overcrowded.

BISHOP E. W. LAMPTON

Address of the Presiding Bishop at Jackson, Miss.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

Among other things the Bishop said:

The advent of Jesus of Nazareth, the lowly babe of Bethelehem, was an epoch in the history of man. His mission on earth was to bring knowledrge to man, showing the difference between divine and human government; that man could render the things that were his, to Caesar, and the things to God that were His; that rich and poor, church and state, tend in one way, and all help in the elevation of man and bring to him that freedom consistent with the highest good to all.

The struggle between authority and truth began in Judea when the Savior taught, "The sublime doctrine of man, his relation to society and government," that all men were equally dependent, were equally responsible, and were equally free. Whoever builds on this basis will stand against all the changes in man and things, for personal soul freedom is the basis of true freedom and religious liberty.

In Greece the battle of freedom was led on by Paul, who heard the cry, "Come over and help us." In obedience to Him, Paul obeyed the call, crossed the sea, and with the barbarian accent spoke the truth, that shook from repose the hoary mythology and wisdom of Greence. He preached the gospel, brought life, light and hope, was imprisoned an dtortured, but he fought till proud Greece bowed her head in religious worship. The battle of freedom in Rome was fought by Pollycarp and the Christian martyr. Much blood was shed and the tears were many, but God was not denied to the true and faithful in Rome. In England the Magna Charter was given to the people and from that day to this we have advanced the rights of men.

Let us keep peace among ourselves and make friends with our neghbors, contending for right and condemning wrong, striving each day to be a law-abiding citizen—and no man can be one unless he obeys the laws of God and the laws of his country. While all citizens do not agree with every law of his country, yet he should submit to them and keep them.

Some of the Anglo-Saxons who, more than forty years ago signed the checks that purchased our fathers and mothers are found today signing diplomas of our sons and daughters in art, literature, medicine, theology, law, and in nearly every institution that stands for the advancement of mankind—particularly so in the Southland. In this Southland, the old plantation bell that rang him up and out to and from the cotton fields—is used today on the little red school house lane, calling our children where they can receive a common school education. Where the auction block stood forty years ago in this city, we now have Milsaps College, the Baptist College, and last, but not least, our own dear Campbell College.

The forms of government have changed and the responsibility for the protection of life and property. The doctrine of the divine rights of kings to rule has been superseded by the thought that every man is the king of his own happiness.

The Mayflower was the "Ship of State" that landed at Plymouth in 1620. Her passengers, small in number, thirsted for

BISHOP E. W. LAMPTON.

true government, truee freedom for the people, of the people, and by the people, where labor was rewarded and religious freedom was to be the foundation of the State and the security of the church.

There is no subject so fraught with interest and mysteries in its workings as the development of the South. To follow the growth and development of this country is only to set up a true standard of the progress of our race. The whole country has been one of the marvels of the past and present century. Our fathers who laid the foundations of our magnificent Republic, laid them on true principles—the principles of Christianity and temperance. In the Revoluntionary War these foundations were bound with the blood of our fathers and consecrated with their tears. Our fathers, I say, because they were Anglo-Saxon fathers and the fathers of the Negro race, whose joint efforts won the war. Since then, the great efforts put forth for the development of the country, whether North, South, East or West, have been the efforts of both races.

Whatever is grand about our country, noble about our manhood, progressive about our society, beneficial in our institutions, churches, schools, universities and business, they are all a part of the fruitage of the united efforts of the race.

Whether on land or sea, in peace or war, the courage of both black and white has made them invicible against the foes without and the foes within. Who can successfully stand against the armies of our nation, whether led by Farragut, of Mississippi fame, by Perry, of Lake Erie, by Jackson, at New Orleans, or Dewey, in Manila Bay, we must move on. We must plan our work and work our plans.

The material expansion of our country is gratifying. Starting with a few states, it has added star after star to the "Stars and Stripes," till the thirteen colonies grew to be a Union, and forty-six stars now illumine the pathway of the toiling millions, and give hope to the struggling of the land. The increase in our population has been wonderful. We have expanded day and night, Sunday, too. There has been no time in the past that we have not lent our lives to protect and assist in the expansion of this country. The question is often asked, "Are you in favor of expansion?" Can we be other than expansionists? It is the doctrine of our government, of our religion and of our civilization. The missionary thought of the Bible is one of extending and spreading through all the world, the tidings of man's redemption from sin, ignorance and crime. We must break down the partition between civilized and uncivilized; barbarian and semi-barbarian, and give to the unfortunate our assistance, protection and the advantages of our homes, churches, schools and colleges. The only condition I have in expressing my opinion in favor of expansion by the United States is that it shall be based upon the principles of the Plymouth Rock civilization and not that of Jamestown. The two civilizations have continued for centuries. Plymouth has triumphed at home and should triumph abroad.

All I ask is that our children be geiven a seat at the table of knowledge with other children, and be given the opportunity to earn their bread by whatever occupation they choose in life, whether by the sweat of their own brown, by their education, skill or industry. Hasten the day when all countries shall represent the teachings of the humble Nazarene.

Hotel Notes.

By W. FORREST COZART.

There seems to be great dissatisfaction among the colored voters and fully one-third of them will vote for Mr. Bryan.

The colored waiters employed at the Lincoln, Neb., hotels, have formed Bryan clubs and will work for the election of Mr. Bryan for President.

Mr. Geo. Wilson, a well known waiter that was formerly employed at the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, O., is now conducting a restaurant in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Adam Lineberger, who is well known as a popular waiter in Duluth, Minn., and Rockford, Ill., and other western cities, is now located at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. W. E. Tucker is now head waiter at the Hotel Bently, Alexandria, La. Mr. Tucker was for several years in charge of the dining room at the Albion Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

The very fact that Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party are desirious of capturing the Negro vote, they have relegated the radical Democrat to the rear, and Ollie James, of Kentucky, was turned down for national chairman.

Mr. R. N. Smith, the affable head waiter of the Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va., spent a brief vacation in Atlantic City, after which he returned to the Homestead, as Mr. Taft, the Republican presidential candidate, is again at that hotel for the season.

Mr. Wm. Jeffries, a well known waiter who hails from Washington, but has been in the West for the past year ,is now at the New Wilson Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah. He was one of the crew that went to the Cliff House, Manitou, Colo., last summer with W. F. Cozart.

The fourteenth convention of the B. M. C. Odd Fellows will convene in Atlantic City, N. J., Septemeber 14-19. All visiting delegates intending to attend and who are not acquainted in Atlantic City or who desire to get first-class location while in that city may do so by writing W. F. Cozart, 108 N. Tennessee avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

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The Claypool Hotel is Opposite Me

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DEAR SIRS:—I have used a bottle of your pomade and it is simply fine. It straightened my hair and is better than anything I ever used.
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Delicately perfumed—ladies of refinement find its use a pleasure.
Every bottle makes a permanent friend—try it if you want beautiful hair.
Don't buy anything else said to be "just as good." Get the best—look for this name on the bottle Charles Ford Prest and insist on getting **Ford's Hair Pomade,** made only by
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If your druggist will not supply you with the genuine send us, express or postal money order, 50 cents for regular size or 25 cents for small size bottle and give us your druggist's name and address. We will forward bottle prepaid to any point in U. S. A. by return mail on receipt of price.
Agents Wanted Everywhere.

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House cleaning time is here;
The fishing-worms are getting ripe
And the creeks are getting clear.
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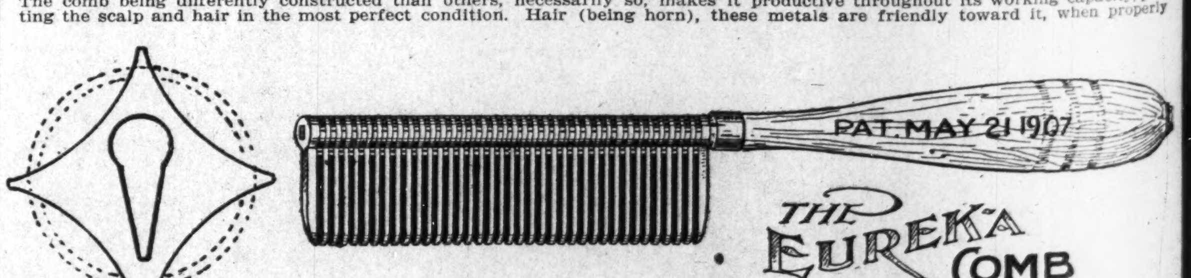
The Highest Point Reached in a Comb.
COMPOSED OF hardened and highly polished metals, associated as they are causing an influence which cannot be obtained by any other agencies. Metals being Copper, Brass and Steel—the steel not coming in contact with the hair. The teeth and washers, or partitions, being mounted on a steel rod and durably fastened by means of a nut on the handle. The comb being differently constructed than others, necessarily so, makes it productive throughout its working capacity, putting the scalp and hair in the most perfect condition. Hair (being horn), these metals are friendly toward it, when properly



Cap for Heating by Lamp

used. To illustrate the necessity of its use and the great benefits derived therefrom: As the comb is passed through the hair, each and every strand is greatly improved, giving tone to the scalp to the highest perfection. No matter the condition, it brings magnetism, which is a necessity, by passing the Comb through the hair, producing an electrical phenomenon by friction. The warm metals being brought against the entire lengths of the strangs, causes the nourishment therein that oozes from the body to flow through the strands to the extended ends. Nothing to equal the great beneficial influences imparted by this Comb. It stops the hair from falling—the lack of nourishment being the cause—and is an assistance in causing a rapid growth which is noticeable after a few treatments. There are other causes, but none the Comb is unable to reach. It is an aid for all ills of any kind of the hair or scalp, restoring the hair to its natural color. Cultivation is a necessity and should be appreciated, care should be given for the productiveness of growth. The use of the Comb tones up and gives vitality—results noticeable for the damage done through negligence. You are aware that the healthy condition of the scalp is neglected for the want of prepared devices and proper applications. The hair becomes unruly and lifeless in appearance—with the Comb it is made soft and silk to touch and brilliant in appearance. When desirous of a luxurious growth, the Comb (in its use) is the most needed article, causing the hair to be easily controlled. The Comb will do all that other appliances have failed, giving the hair an airy appearance and lightened in weight. The beneficial influences are marvelous in the perfection of the scalp and hair, no matter the condition. We guarantee that there are no methods or medicines that will give relief so quickly as the Eureka Comb, answering for every purpose needed. A splendid hair dryer, and works like magic in straightening crimp hair—that grade of hair which (on account of its flatness) rolls up and must be straightened with the Comb so it can grow. The "E. Q. & P.," an excellent preparation, works in harmony with the Comb for crimp hair. 50 cents per jar. There need not be any doubt as to the splendid results. We Guarantee that if a change is wanted alongthe lines herein mentioned, same can be had by your own hand conveniently and without damage. Scientists acknowledge the effort and effect of this Comb. Of the several thousand testimonials and letters coming from various sources, all unquestionably demonstrate to us the necessity of its use and the great benefits derived therefrom. Prompt attention is given in supplying and shipping our goods to any part of the world. *Remittance should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order,* they being most convenient when ordering. INFORMATION SUFFICIENT BY THIS CIRCULAR.
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I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So, I have determined to send a copy of the prescription, free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men, and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor-failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence, so that any man, anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what, I believe, is the quickest-acting, restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so, cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Mr. A. E. Robinson, 3831 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid receipt, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope, free of charge.

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The Fighting Chance.

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

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[CONTINUED.]

"If he comes up in his motor he'll be here in a few minutes," she said. "Suppose you take your hat and go out. I don't want him to think what he will think if he walks into the room and finds you waiting. You have your key, Leroy. Walk down the block, and when you see him come in give him five minutes."

Her voice had become a little breathless, and her color was high. Mortimer, too, seemed apprehensive. Things had suddenly begun to work themselves out too swiftly.

"Do you think that's best?" he faltered, looking about for his hat. "Tell Merkle that nobody has been here if Quarrier should ask him. Do you think we're doing it in the best way, Lydia? By God! It smells of a put up job to me. But I guess it's all right. It's better for me to just happen in, isn't it? Don't forget to put Merkle wise."

He descended the stairs hastily. Merkle, the butler, held his hat and gloves and opened the door for him.

Once on the street his impulse was to flee—get out, get away from the whole business. A sullen shame was pumping the hot blood up into his neck and cheeks. An electric hansom flew noiselessly past him. He shrank back into the shadow of a porte cochere. The hansom halted before the limestone basement house. A tall figure left it, stood a moment in the middle of the sidewalk, then walked quickly to the front door. It opened and the man vanished.

The hansom still waited at the door. Mortimer, his hands shaking, looked at his watch by the light of the electric bulbs flanking the gateway under which he stood.

There was not much time in which to make up his mind, yet his fright was increasing to a pitch which began to enrage him with that coward's courage which it is impossible to reckon with.

Fumbling with his latchkey, but with sense enough left to make no noise, he let himself in, passed silently through the reception hall and up to the drawing room floor, where for a second he stood listening. Then something of the perverted sportsman sent the blood quivering into his veins. He had him. He had run him down! The game was at bay.

An inrush of exhilaration steadied him. He laid his hand on the banister and mounted, gloves and hat brim crushed in the other hand. When he entered the room, he pretended to see only Lydia.

"Hello, little girl," he said, laughing, "are you surprised to"—

At that moment he caught sight of Quarrier, and the start he gave was genuine enough. Never had he seen in man's visage such white concentration of anger.

"Rather unexpected, isn't it?" said Mortimer, staring at Quarrier.

"Is it?" returned Quarrier in a low voice.

"I suppose so," sneered Mortimer. "Did you expect to find me here?"

"No. Did you expect to find me?" asked the other, with emphasis unmistakable.

"What do you mean?" demanded Mortimer hoarsely. "What the devil do you mean by asking me if I expected to find you here? If I had, I'd not have traveled down to your office today to see you; I'd have come here for you. Naturally people suppose that an engaged man is likely to give up this sort of thing."

Quarrier, motionless, white to the lips, turned his eyes from one to the other. He looked at Lydia, and his lips moved. "You asked me to come," he said.

"No; you offered to. I wished to talk to you over the wire, but"—her lip curled, and she shrugged her shoulders—"you seemed to be afraid of something or other."

"I couldn't talk to you in my own house, with guests in the room."

"One moment," interposed Mortimer blandly. "As long as I traveled down town to see you and find you here so unexpectedly I may as well take advantage of this opportunity to regulate a little matter. You don't mind our talking shop for a moment, Lydia? Thank you. It's just a little business matter between Mr. Quarrier and myself, a matter concerning a few shares of stock which I once held in one of his companies bought at par and tumbled to ten and— What is the fraction, Quarrier? I forget."

Quarrier thought deeply for a moment; then he raised his head, looking full at Mortimer, and under his silky beard an edge of teeth glimmered. "Did you wish me to take back those shares at par?" he asked.

"Exactly! I knew you would! I knew you'd see it in that way!" cried Mortimer heartily. "Confound it all, Quarrier, I've always said you were that sort of man; that you'd never let a friend in on the top floor and kick him clear to the cellar. As a matter of fact, I sold out at 10⅜. Wait! Here's a pencil. Lydia, give me that pad on your desk. Here you are, Quarrier. It's easy enough to figure out how much you owe me. Lydia, would you mind hunting up that check book I left here before din"—

He had made a mistake. The girl flushed. He choked up and cast a startled glance at Quarrier. But Quarrier if he heard made no motion of understanding. Perhaps it had not been necessary to convince him of the conspiracy.

When he had finished his figures he reviewed them, tracing each total with his pencil's point; then quietly handed the pad to Mortimer, who went over it and nodded that it was correct.

Lydia rose. Quarrier said, without looking at her: "I have a blank check with me. May I use one of these pens?"

So he had brought a check! Had he supposed that a check might be necessary when Lydia called him up? Was he prepared to meet any demand of hers, too, even before Mortimer appeared on the scene?

"As long as you have a check with you, Howard," said Lydia quietly, "suppose you simply add to Mr. Mortimer's amount what you had intended to offer me."

He stared at her without answering.

"That little remembrance for old time's sake. Don't you recollect?"

"No," said Quarrier.

"Why, Howard! Didn't you promise me all sorts of things when I wanted to go to your friend, Mr. Siward, and explain that it was not his fault I got into the Patroons club? Don't you remember I felt dreadfully that he was expelled—that I was simply wild to write to the governors and tell them how I took Merkle's clothes and drove to the club and waited until I saw a lot of men go in and then crowded in with the push?"

Mortimer was staring at Quarrier out of his protruding eyes. The girl leaned forward, deliberate, self possessed, the red lips edged with growing scorn.

"That is the amount," she said.

"That was a dirty trick!" said Mortimer heavily. He took the pad, added a figure, passed it to Lydia, and she coolly wrote a total, underscoring it heavily.

"That is the amount," she said.

Quarrier looked at the pad which she had tossed upon the desk. Then he slowly wetted his pen with ink and, laying the loose check flat, began to fill it in. Afterward he dried it and, reading it carefully, pushed it aside and rose.

"It wouldn't be advisable for you to stop payment, you know," observed Mortimer insolently, lying back in his chair and stretching his legs.

"I know," said Quarrier, pausing to turn on them a deathly stare. Then he went away. After awhile they heard the door close. But there was no sound from the electric hansom, and Mortimer rose and walked to the window.

"He's gone," he said.

Lydia stood at the desk examining the check.

"We ought to afford a decent touring car now," she suggested—"like that yellow and black car of Mr. Plank's."

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

THE heat, which had been severe in June, driving the last fashionable loiterer into the country, continued fiercely throughout July. August was stifling.

Nobody who was anybody remained in town except some wealthy business men and their million odd employees, but the million, being nobodies, didn't count.

Quarrier's huge limestone mansion, looming golden in the sun, was tenantless. Its owner, closing even The Seages, his Long Island house, and, driven northward for a breath of air, was expected at Shotover.

The house of Mrs. Mortimer was closed and boarded up. A caretaker apparently guarded Major Belwether's house, peeping out at intervals from behind the basement windows. As for Plank's great pile of masonry edging the outer hundreds in the north, several lighted windows were to be seen in it at night, and a big yellow and black touring car whizzed down town from its bronze gateway every morning with perfect regularity.

For there was a fight on that had steadily grown hotter with the weather and Plank had little time to concern himself with the temperature or to mop his red features over the weather bureau report. Harrington and Quarrier were after him—horse, foot and dragoons. Harrington had even taken a house at Seabright in order to be near in person, and Quarrier's move from Long Island to Shotover House was not as flippant as it might appear, for he had his private car there and a locomotive at Black Fells Crossing station, and he was within striking distance of Rochester, Utica, Syracuse and Albany, which was what Harrington thought necessary.

The noise of the fray in the papers, which had first excited then stunned the outside public, continued in a delirium of rumor, report, forecast and summing up at the week's end.

Scare heads involving everybody and everything, from the district attorney to Plank's office boy, succeeded one another. Plank's name headed column after column. Already becoming familiar in the society and financial sections, it began to appear in neighboring paragraphs.

Plank scarcely noticed what the press said of him. He was too busy; his days were full days, brimming over deep into the night. Undaunted, inexorable, slow to the verge of stupidity at times, at times swift as a startled tiger, this new, amazing personality steadily developing, looming higher, heavier, athwart the financial horizon, in stature holding his own among giants, then growing gradually, inch by inch, dominated his surrounding level sky line.

Harrington, old, hoary, seamed, scarred, maimed in onslaughts of long forgotten battles, looked long and hard upon this weird of his own dead youth which now rose towering to confront him, menacing him with the armed point of the same shield behind which he himself had so long found shelter—the law!

The closing of the courts enforced armed truces along certain lines of Plank's battle front, the adjournment of the legislature emptied Albany. Once it was rumored that Plank had passed an entire morning with the governor of the greatest state in the Union and that the conference was to be repeated. A swarm of newspaper men settled about the governor's summer cottage at Saratoga, but they learned nothing, nor could they find a trace of Plank's tracks in the trodden trails of the great spa.

Besides, the racing had begun. Desmond, Burbank, Sneed and others of the gilded guild had opened new clubhouses. There was plenty of copy for newspaper men without the daily speculative paragraph devoted to the doings of Beverly Plank. Some scandal, too—but newspapers never touch that. And after all it was nobody's affair that Leroy Mortimer drove a large yellow and black touring car, new model, all over Saratoga county. Perhaps the similarity of machines gave rise to the rumor of Plank's presence; perhaps not, because the car was often driven by a tall, slender girl with dark eyes and hair, and nobody ever saw that sort of pretty woman in Plank's car or saw Leroy Mortimer for many days without a companion of that species.

Mortimer's health was excellent. The races had not proved remunerative, however, and his new motor car was horribly expensive. So was Lydia. And he began to be seriously afraid that by the end of August he would be obliged to apply to Quarrier once more for some slight temporary token of that gentleman's good will. He told Lydia this, and she seemed to agree with him. This pleased him. She had not pleased him very much recently. For one thing she was becoming too friendly with some of his friends, Desmond in particular.

Plank, it was known, had opened his great house at Black Fells. His servants, gamekeepers, were there, his stables, kennels, greenhouses, model stock farm—all had been put in immaculate condition pending the advent of the master. But Plank had not appeared. His new seagoing steam yacht Siwanoa still lay in the East river, and at rare intervals a significant glimmer of bunting disclosed the owner's presence aboard for an hour or two.

The Ferralls were at Shotover with their first installment of guests. Sylvia was there, Quarrier expected, because Kemp Ferrall's break with him was not a social one, and Grace's real affection for Sylvia blinded neither her nor her husband to the material and social importance of the intimacy. Siward was not invited. Neither had an invitation to him been even discussed in view of what Grace was aware of and what everybody knew concerning the implacable relations existing between him personally and Howard Quarrier.

Bridge, yachting and motoring were the August sports. The shooting set had not yet arrived, of course—in fact, there was still another relay expected before the season opened and brought the shooting coterie for the first two weeks. But Sylvia was expected to last through and hold over with a brief interlude for a week's end at Lenox. So was Quarrier, and Grace, always animated by a lively but harmless malice, hoped to heaven that Plank might arrive before Quarrier left.

"Oh, to see them together in a small room," she sighed ecstatically in Sylvia's ear. "I'd certainly poke them up if they only turned around sulkily in the corners of the cage and evinced a desire to lie down."

"What a mischief maker you are!" said Sylvia listlessly.

There seemed, in fact, little to interest her that summer at Shotover House. Her interest, too, in people had seemingly been extinguished. Once or twice she did inquire as to Marion's whereabouts and learned that Miss Page was fishing in Minnesota somewhere, but would return to Shotover when the shooting opened. Somebody, Captain Voucher perhaps, mentioned to somebody in her hearing that Siward was still in New York.

The hot month dragged on. Quarrier came. Agatha Caithness arrived a few days later—scheme of the Ferralls involving Alderdene—but the Siwanoa did not come, and Plank remained invisible. Leila Mortimer arrived from Swan's Harbor toward the middle of the month, offering no information as to the whereabouts of what Major Belwether delicately designated as her "legitimate." But everybody knew he was at last to be crossed off and struck clean out, and the ugly history of the winter, now so impudently corroborated at Saratoga, gave many a hostess the opportunity long desired.

"Gad," said Alderdene, "she's well rid of him!"

"A suit before a referee would settle him," mused Voucher. "He hasn't a leg to stand on. Lord, the same cat that tripped up Stephen Siward!"

Fleetwood's quick eyes glimmered for an instant in Quarrier's direction. Quarrier was in the billiard room, out of earshot, practicing balk line problems with Major Belwether, and Fleetwood said: "The same cat that tripped up Stephen Siward. Yes. But who let her loose?"

"It was your dinner. You ought to know," said Voucher bluntly.

"I do know. He brought her," nodding toward the billiard room.

"Belwether?"

"No," yawned Fleetwood.

Somebody said presently: "Isn't he one of the governors? Oh, I say, that was rather rough on Siward, though."

Sylvia, passing the hall, glanced in through the gunroom door with an absentminded smile at the men and their laughing greeting as they rose with unlifted glasses to salute her.

(Continued next week.)

Race Gleanings

THE THINGS WE CAN'T AFFORD.

We can't afford to win the gain
That means another's loss;
We can't afford to miss the crown
By stumbling at the cross.
We can't afford the heedless jest
That robs us of a friend;
We cna't afford the laugh that finds
In bitter tears an end.
We can't afford the feast to-day
That brings to-morrow's fast;
We can't afford the farce that comes
To tragedy at last.
We can't afford to play with fire,
Or tempt a serpent's bite;
We can't afford to think that sin
Brings any true delight.
We can't afford with serious heed
To treat the cynic's sneer;
We can't afford to wise men's words
To turn a careless ear.
We can't afford for hate to give
Like hatred in return;
We can't afford to feed a flame
And make it fiercer burn.
We can't afford to lose the soul
For this world's fleeting breath;
We can't afford to barter life
In mad exchange for death.
But blind to good are we apart
From Thee, all-seeing Lord;
Oh, grant us light, that we may know
The things we can't afford.

The Negro membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church was apportioned $9,811 and raised $4,869.53.

For drawing the color line by refusing to serve ice cream to colored women, the Greek proprietor of a local candy kitchen at Monmouth, Ill., was fined $50.

In the State of Georgia there are 117,000 colored men who pay taxes and less than 30,000 are registered. There are 233,000 Negro voters in that State.

Bishop Walters, who was fifty years old August 1, was, at the time he was elected Bishop, in 1892, the youngest man in the world ever elected to that important office.

The Ladies' Saving Union No. 4, of Atlanta, Ga., have purchased a plot of land at the corner of Cunningham and Rockwell streets, on which they hope to erect a hospital for the benefit of the race.

George B. Palmer, of Providence, R. I., is a lad fifteen years of age, who has become such an artist on the violin that he has issued a challenge to meet any boy of his age in a contest.

Miss Effie Ella Grant, a daughter of one of Connecticut's most progressive colored citizens, won the Lockwood scholarship for singing at the closing exercises of the Yale School of Music in New Haven, Conn., held in the great Woolsley Hall, before nearly 3,000 people.

The tenth annual session of the National Medical Association will convene at New York City to-day, and will continue until Monday evening, at the Plaza assembly rooms, East Fifty-ninth street, betweeen Park and Lexington avenues. W. H. Wright, M. D., Baltimore, Md., is president of the organization.

At Gallatin, Tenn., the county seat of Sumner county, the people of that section boast of having held the first colored fair ever given in the United States, and after an elapse of a quarter of a century, have made efforts to have another like the one which they say was the first ever given by Negroes in America.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, head of the department of history at Richmond College, Va., was elected president of the University of South Carolina, vice Major Benjamin Sloan, resigned. Dr. Mitchell has made engagements to lecture at Brown and Harvard Universities during the coming session, and this will prevent his entering upon his duties here at the coming session.

Prof. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, assistant superintendent of the Washington public schools, has declined the proffered appointment as principal of the Summer High School, at St. Louis, made vacant some months ago by the death of Prof. A. E. Langston. It is probable that the place will be tendered Prof. Frank L. Williams, of Covington, Ky. The city of Washington is congratulating itself upon the assurance that Prof. Bruce will remain here.

The refusal of a license to Samuel Stickles, colored, to wed Lizzie Franks, a white girl of Waynesville, Pa., by the clerk of the court at Cumberland, Md., did not prevent the marriage. The couple returned home, and on Saturday evening were married in the private office of the clerk of the court of Washington county, Pa., by a local minister. In Cumberland the girl declared she had Negro blood in her veins, but being a decided blonde, the officials doubted her story.

An educational conference of leading Negro teachers and preachers was recently held in Macon, Ga. Various phases of Christian education and Negro life in general were discussed by Prof. L. H. Williams, Mrs. Nellie Hill and Revs. R. M. King and L. H. Smith, presiding elder of the Augusta district. The principal address was made by Rev. R. D. Stinson, of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., the subject being "The Education Most Needed for the Masses."

Reports from Orange, in Southeast Texas, on the Louisiana line, are to the effect that a race war is imminent. Nearly fifty special deputies have been sworn in, and the white men have generally armed themselves to resist an attack which it is rumored the Negroes contemplate. Large numbers of Negroes are employed in the mills and lumber camps in the vicinity. Sunday colored men attacked, it is alleged, a white woman. A posse of white men pursued, captured and lynched the Negro in a swamp bordering on the Neches river. This aroused the Negroes.

Dr. James R. Norrel, a well-known physician of Richmond, Ind., has come to this city to locate with his brother, Dr. John W. Norrel, who has been doing a large practice in this city for the last five years. Dr. Norrel is a graduate of the famous Physicians and Surgeons' College of Cleveland, O. Dr. James R. Norrel was for a long period city physician of Richmond, Ind., also a highly respected citizen of that city and the county of Wayne. Dr. Norrel should enjoy a large practice, coming to the city, as he does, with a reputation of long standing among both races that is excellent throughout Wayne county.

Stephen W. Grubb, a civil war veteran, whose action at a critical moment probably saved Gen. W. T. Sherman's entire store of ammunition, just before his famous march from Atlanta to the sea, died at Guthrie, Okla., August 12, aged 74. According to the story of Grubb's heroic act, just before the battle of Resaca, lightning struck a telegraph pole standing in the midst of three million pounds of infantry and three hundred thousand rounds of artillery ammunition, the entire supply of General Sherman's army. The lightning set fire to the pole. Grubb, assisted by two other men, mounted the heap and extinguished the flames at the imminent risk of being blown up.

In the recent Indiana State Board of Pharmacy examination, held in Indianapolis in June, out of fifty-nine who took the examination for full registered pharmacist, twenty-nine passed the examination. Out of that twenty-nine who passed Thomas J. McRoberts, a young colored man and non-resident of this State, was the only black face who participated in the examination and was successful. There were many aspirants who had seen years in the business and a large number who were fresh from school who did not pass the examination. Mr. McRoberts has recently become manager of the East End Drug Store, at Xenia, O., and is said to be doing a good business.

The Board of Managers of the St. Louis, Mo., Colored Orphan Home, together with other auxiliaries, made their report recently for the result of "Orphan Home Day." The total receipts were $464.50 and the expenditures $188.91, making a balance of $275.59. The managers say the report is not as large as that of last year. The executive board is as follows: Mrs. M. L. Harrison, president, 2107 Walnut street; Mrs. A. H. Cooper, vice president; Mrs. M. J. Dickson, second vice president; Mrs. E. Napier, treasurer, 2633 Pine street; Mrs. M. J. McClean, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. Hanson, recording secretary; Mrs. Lulu Haskell, Mrs. L. H. Jones, Mrs. E. B. McKoin, Mrs. J. B. Goodrich, Mrs. S. Gibbs and Mrs. Hattie Williams.

Antoine Graves, the 20-year-old son of A. Graves, a well-known colored real estate dealer of Atlanta, Ga., is a new discovery as a violinist of rare ability. Mr. Graves has astounded the best musical critics of the South by "his mastery of technique, falling nothing short of wonderful." Of him Joseph Douglass says: "As a violinist Mr. Antoine Graves is far above the average for one of his years. He has technique and a good tone, and will please any audience. With steady application to further develop his splendid talent, I predict a most successful future for him." Mr. Graves will give concerts in cities throughout the country, after which he will go to Europe to further his studies.

The Uncle Remus Magazine for August says of Blind Tom, who died recently:

"The thought of Blind Tom, the Negro, who died the other day, is calculated to make the artists of all sorts a trifle thoughtful and humble, we should imagine. This curious creature's history is very familiar. Born in slavery, blind, little better than an idiot, he was yet the vehicle of excellent music, and out of his darkness and imbecility came effects which many persons of enlightenment and understanding would give their eyeteeth to equal. There is a pride of artistic achievement which declaims:

"God could not make Antonio Stradivarius' violins
Without Antonio—

"But the peculiar case of Blind Tom would seem to indicate that something equally as good might very readily be produced. There is an old fashion of speaking of artistic talent of any sort as a "gift." Perhaps no amount of analysis could better that simple expression. Consciousness of the gift, all-around mental development, sophistication, may enable its possessor to improve upon it; but it is the "gift" itself—the hunch divine—which matters more in the first instance than the accompanying intellect, in artistic things. Carefully trained brains may make the little ripple wiggle but it takes this mysterious "gift"—whatever it may be—to make the big splash. Try to train a child into a genius and you get an idiot out of him, perhaps; let the village idiot hear a piano once and you may discover he is a genius—there are evidently no rules in this game. Or at least the existence of the late Blind Tom tends to bolster up some such theory.

"Therefore, why should the spirits of tenors be proud?—or the prima donna despise the public whose money she acquires?—or the poet swell up and tell How He Came to Write It? Out of the great Unbeknownst they come and into the great Unbeknownst they go again—tuneful accidents, and willow whistles of the merry gods."

BISHOP TANNER CELEBRATES.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Bishop and Mrs. B. T. Tanner was celebrated here August 19 to 21, at their residence, 2908 Diamond street. Hundreds of friends called upon the Bishop and wife and showered congratulations. They received many handsome gifts from congregations and friends in many parts of the country. H. O. Tanner, the artist, who has been living in Paris for a number of years, was present and assisted his parents in receiving.

SANTO DOMINGO'S PROMISING OUTLOOK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Special.—Important information concerning the political and financial conditions in the Dominican Republic is contained in a letter which has been received by General Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, of the War Department, from W. E. Pulliam, United States receiver of customs of Santo Domingo.

The belief is expressed in the letter that, with the inauguration of President Caceres, the Dominican Republic entered upon a new era and that the last vestige of formidable revolutionary tendencies in the Republic has been discouraged effectually.

An immense improvement is shown in the financial condition of the Republic. The income for the present fiscal year, which began on the 1st of July, is estimated at $3,948,300, the largest in the history of the Republic. Receiver Pulliam says that "after deducting $1,200,000 to be paid in monthly installments of $100,000 for interest account and amortization of the new Dominican bond issue, the remainder available for government expenditures will exceed the entire federal income of but four years ago."

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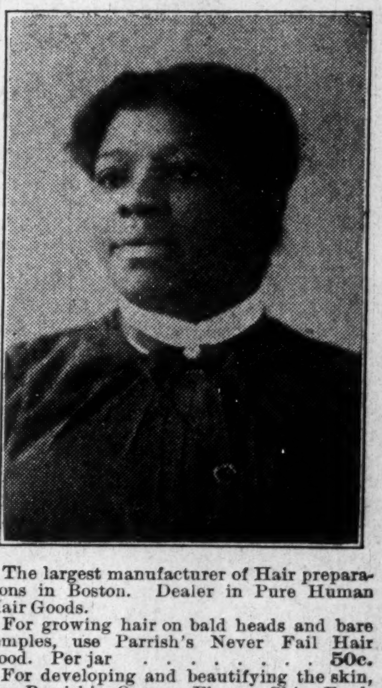

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GEORGE L. KNOX,
Publisher and Managing Editor.
ELWOOD C. KNOX,
Business Manager.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1908.

And they chopped up the pole—the hanging pole—for souvenirs. Wonder they wouldn't have selected something else.

The News remarked that the white people and Negroes were here, in the same country together, and that they had to manage to get along in some way. We see it in the same manner. And where there's a will there's a way.

Some, on speaking of the seventeen-pound perch caught in White River, said the fish was a tramp. It was either a tramp or transient guest. No regular boarders of that size in that river. And it is extremely difficult to get on speaking terms with those that are there. Oh, yes, it was a stranger, all right enough.

State's Attorney Hatch, discussing the Springfield rioting, said that it was the direct result of nonenforcement of the law, due to political chicanery all the way through the local government, particularly with regard to the methods of selecting jurors for the trial o fcriminal cases, and of grand juries.

With a grand jury selected from the county, the State's Attorney should be free from such a drawback, it is figured, and with the co-operation of the military, who come far from the boundaries of the county, it is estimated that quick returns should be had upon the grand jury proceedings which Mr. Hatch has started.

Ground has been broken in Mobile, Ala., for a National Negro Fair. It is understood that the undertaking is to become permanent, having for its object the exhibition of the products of Negro skill and industry. The promoters have planned wisely. The Negro's best opportunity is among Negroes, a thing he is slowly but surely learning, especially in the South. Northern communities could well afford to pattern after those of that section in some things. There are many communities like Indianapolis where there are thousands of Negroes. Yet they do not exhibit one steer nor a peck of apples at the State or county fairs. They are seen in the shows entertaining the visitors, which is good enough in its way, but they should be showing products, since it is possible for them to do so.

THE COLORED WAITERS.

A very interesting article on the colored waiters is seen in the last issue of The Freeman. The writer is rather caustic, but in the most part right in his observations, and which does not place the colored waiters in an enviable light. He says:

"Twenty years ago all the first-class hotels of Chicago employed colored waiters, and they were not only considered the equal of white, but by many old-time managers were believed to be more efficient and faithful than any other class. Today white men, girls, and even Japanese, are supplanting the Negro, and there are few first-class hotels in the North still employing colored waiters, and few, if any, are found in the first-class restaurants. The reason for this is plain. As intimated in the learned letter by Mr. Homsly, the Negro has become too smart and too well educated to serve as a waiter in the medium grade hotels and restaurants, and to suggest that he be trained for his position is to cast a stigma upon the race."

It is a very sorry condition if the Negro feels to be too smart to serve well his position as waiter, since so many find it as a means of employment. The writer is fairly exact in this reflection. Of course, there is a class of Negroes, of education, of the professions whose education and professions influence them as other men of similar acquirements. Indeed their education and professions would be nothing to them if they did not help shape the disposition. There are many, however, without much education, and who should understand that the position of waiter was a happy condition in the affairs of Negroes. It is not nearly so much relied on as formerly, not because the race is so much better employed, but because of the various other situations. Elevator men, porters, messengers and such like are seen everywhere in great cities. These men do not make the money that the waiters make in the commonest kind of hotels, since board is furnished them, which is the greatest item in the poor man's existence. This item, added, to wages, means considerable, saying nothing of tips, which in first-class hotels greatly exceed the wages. Now here is no fine reasoning—just a plain statement of facts. Yet the colored waiter has seen fit to treat the job as a light matter. It was his legacy from slavery days, and more than likely owing to that fact he is inclined to turn up his nose at it. It was a little too paternal, too prepared for him; he wants something different of those having things to dispense, like a spoiled child.

* * * * * * *

The need is not so much for a school where training could be had along the line of waiting. As such things go a special school would help the would-be waiter; he, however, is not losing out on that score. The writer seems to think so, saying:

"The Negro has become so slovenly, so dirty in appearance, and is found in such surroundings when off duty that many hotel men having a regard for common cleanliness no longer employ him."

As a matter of justice to the "real" colored waiters, we take exceptions to this. They, as the rule, are neat and genteel in appearance; and this stands to reason since a good head waiter requires that they should be. Their "fate" in the matter is wholly in his hands, just like that of the soldier in the hands of the inspecting officer. The trouble is not here. The hotel men know better. The colored waiter has got to acting above his job, as if jobs were plentiful, and if they weren't "it's all the same." A waiters' school that trained along the line of dining-room ethics, from the waiter's standpoint, is much more needed than the mere matter of placing dishes in front of the guests, or that of how not to be boorish. A waiter's job is one of self-denial. One in it should take no thought of self. It is not different to many other callings. There are also "slaves" in high places who hear with uneasiness the tread of the master's feet. The trouble is the waiter does not know it, does not see it; thinks he leads the doggonest life known. The job calls for servility, but the workman proper forgets all about that and bends every effort to please. When the waiter does not take it to heart when he fails to please, he is not on his job, that's all. This includes the thing of personal appearance spoken of and the rest of it.

* * * * * * *

The writer restates his assertion, nor is he very careful of his manner of saying things:

"There would be no occasion whatever for publishing Mr. Homsly's impudent letter, only to prove that what Governor Vardaman and many others have said is true. The lazy, slovenly, indifferent Negro, who is above work, is rapidly aspiring to a position where he will be only a professor, a preacher, an editor, lawyer or something of that kind, and in Mr. Homsly's opinion he is far too good to wait upon the tables of medium grade hotels and restaurants, where thousands of white girls, boys and men, some of them college graduates and coming from cultured families, are employed."

One will note in the above the thing that hurts most. It is all very well to talk of "lazy, slovenly"; it is not there, but in the indifference and what follows. We may as well admit the truth, because it will out in time. The colored waiters have never been content with their jobs, and no wrong disposition, since all men are striving upward—all hope to be more than they are some day, in some respects. But the restless spirit should not show forth through the daily toil unless it means a starving existence; otherwise the toiler has a right to toil on and to think and strive, but in the meanwhile thinking the fortunes of today.

The disposition is in the race to be a little haughty when there is no reason for it. It has crept into many things, being accentuated by education and enlightenment rather than detoned as the subject of diplomacy or tact or the gentle art of getting along. The education and enlightenment, however, are not the kind that makes for the conditions spoken of. In the most it consists of a little school learning supplemented by a great deal of worldly wisdom. Much more education would teach the meaning of things, also would prepare the individual to make his acceptable way in the world. The colored waiters want to get to thinking; they know they are losing out; they haven't got much time to jaw back.

DEGENERATE YOUTH.

We have in this community an increasing number of young persons, chiefly of the male sex, who are destined to hasten the advent of that time to which the signs of the present point when racial discriminations will be made in Boston and surrounding cities to the mortification of the cultured and self-respecting citizens of color. At a lawn party recently given by a cricket club on the grounds of one of the most estimable residents of Cambridge, a number of these young Negroes displayed themselves in such an obnoxious manner as to make sick the head and make faint the heart of every decent Afro-American present.

It is not necessary to recite the many semi-barbaric crudities and vulgarities exhibited by these individuals. Even females of the other race passing along the sidewalk were subjected to indignities for which in less patient communities the perpetrators would have been swung from the boughs of the nearest tree.

A well-known Negro author of Massachusetts has recently said in conversation that he confidently expects to see a lynching in New England in the next five years. While not as pessimistic as he, yet we verily believe that he has reasonable basis for this prophecy. From such a catastrophe we pray, "Good Lord, deliver us." But when the scum of the race, in spite of their uplifting environments, disport themselves as we have never witnessed among the worst specimens of the South, we must not wonder if jim-crowism and its attendant evils claim the North also. What can be done to stem the tide¼ Let our clergy and our women answer and act at once.—Cambridge Advocate.

Well, if Cambridge, Mass., the far East where everything is supposed to be at the best, including the Negro, sees things in the light of the above, it is high time to be getting serious. If the young colored men will be bent on those things that make for the greater individual a better impression will obtain. As it is, the tendency is toward a good time, to shine, to vie with the white people in the wrong place, copying the manners of the gay and festive, while neglecting those of the thousands who are not seen in public thoroughfares.

There is a way to get along even in the very worst communities. One does not need to be especially loved in order to do so. When the individual makes the proper effort, it will be known; it will tell on those about, and who in spite of themselves must concede something to those of good intentions followed by efforts in kind. We have also called attention to the "modern" tendency long since, but most unhappily very little attention has been paid to such things. It stands to reason that lines will be drawn in unexpected places, and as colored people will not guess the reasons why, and simply because in the excitement of liberty they have no time to give the matter thought.

The white people are not without fault, but they can afford to have some; all the advantage is theirs. And take the matter all around, they are a people of equal temperament, more thoughtful than the colored people think, oftimes going out of their way to employ Negroes, turning white men down, those of their own race. The right kind of Negro will find favor at the hands of white men. When the matter is viewed aright the Negroes should be religiously thankful for the disposition of thousands of white men and women, knowing that if their purse strings were drawn against the race for thirty days it would mean unutterable woe. So while a few thousand are mobbing, millions are yet quietly providing for the Negro masses, and who look to them for their daily supply as confidently as we all look for the returning sun. These millions added to the few thousands that do occasionally mob or are even possessed with mob spirit, divided by two, gives an average condition that stands fairly well. And it is the average condition that establishes the reputation of the country, its character, fixing the possibility of the existence for the "meanest" citizens.

THE SPRINGFIELD HAPPENING.

The Springfield, Ill., business was very bad business. We can conceive of nothing worse of a civil nature that could happen. True enough, men have been killed in similar happenings, but they were in localities that were used to such events. The country, the race, were not startled by such intelligence. Springfield is a Northern city, a very fair sample of cities where the Negroes enjoy fairly all the rights enjoyed by the citizens generally. The Negroes of that community are prosperous in the main, are somewhat distinguished for the education among them, and of a hospitable disposition, giving the stranger in their midst a most excellent impression. There is also a spirit of freedom manifest at all times and which is stoutly asserted at times. It may have had something to do with the apparent preparedness noted when hundreds abandoned their human side, as at a signal, doing things that have no place in civilized society.

Here in that beautiful city, the home of Abraham Lincoln, a mob assembled to do violence to a Negro, who had been arrested, and who was in custody of the law. He was charged with assault on a white woman. Not many will attempt to defend the action of the Negro. Indeed, in all of the mobbing Negroes have not attempted to say a word in behalf of those committing the crime of assault or any other crime when known to be such. They have steadfastly contended for the operation of the laws, since they were ample to deal with the criminal. They are rightly opposed to a system of justice dealing that knows the evidence before delivered; they do not want the court houses robbed of their functions, at least at their expense.

"Assault." The word assault when in the sense implied has an ugly sound. Men hear it with impatience when coupled with the deed. It stands to reason that because of this fact, because the charge is another term for death in instances, that the utmost caution be observed, that men do not lose their lives or liberty out of pique, spite or venom, or through mistake. As the case stands today the Negro is absolutely at the mercy of others; his life isn't worth a "tupence" if some one should choose to dispute his opportunity of living. He can be very thankful to the white women of the country who through all the intense and bitter racial feeling displayed at times has not so demeaned herself, albeit of so little cost to herself—mere accusation of attempted assault being quite sufficient, and also sufficient to bring ruin to the Negro so accused.

The word could be falsely given as otherwise, and of course for purpose. Perhaps the condition is without parallel in human affairs. "No," "yes," are the brief terms of indictment. If it is "yes" a life goes out. Were a nation so helpless? Divided among itself, whose wisdom is scarcely more than folly, surrounded by an iron girdle of circumstance capable of crushing at any moment. And yet one cannot seriously complain of what is, but of what might be. We're without defense, and perhaps need none. At least at this infant stage. Submissiveness and humbleness may be the lessons, maybe the school of training, the fiery furnace through which the race must walk, paying the penalty finally assessed, as assessed a thousand and more years against the first nations, and who wore their sackcloth and ashes. The struggle as a whole is not without interest. Human passion and prejudice are shown forth serving as a guide for future action, teaching where and when to apply the pedals.

We do not wish it understood that the word was falsely given in this instance. The white women, as other women, are to be respected. Assault and rape, while not common, are known. Nor are they confined wholly to black men. White men are sometimes caught in the business, but rarely do they dangle at the other end of the rope. Here enters the thing of race. The crime is serious enough under the most "favorable" aspect, but when committed by Negro men on white women it is entered on the list of unpardonable sins at once. We can see well enough why men are impassioned at the commission of the offense, and suffer with them in thought. We cannot afford to agree with them, however, that such justice is due a Negro rather than due a man of any other color. And we recognize at the same time the great racial inequality—the types, the traditions, the history, the present, all of which enter into the matter, a sort of subconsciousness that is akin to intention, giving every man his cue instantly. Negroes as a rule are inclined to view the matter in some such light, thereby begetting a spirit of tolerance when the deed is known to have been committed. Indeed, Negroes have been known to take part in mobs against members of their own race, proving that they also felt keenly the outrage, joining hands with "society" in avenging it.

But vengeance has no place in the jurisprudence of this country; black men or white men err when setting themselves above the law. At times one may be inclined to reason with them that they do so, but really there is no letting down of the law to any one. The mob violates it when it mobs; the mob may escape the penalty, and in which respect it is not different to things and persons in general. The convicted guilty are the exception.

Springfield, like other communities where outrages are committed, has its good citizens who take no part in them, nor are they in sympathy with them. They deplore such happenings, knowing that they reflect on their city where they live, and who naturally suffer by the reflection. The terrible consequences are condemned by the better disposed, including the officers of the State and community, and who promise to take steps toward bringing at least the ringleaders to justice. Society and civilization demand an accounting for such happenings or else it will be worse for society and civilization.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE SPRINGFIELD HAPPENINGS.

Fearful of a happening similar to that of Springfield, a law and order league has been formed in Chicago to stamp out lawlessness and crime in the "black belt." A mass meeting was held in the A. M. E. Institutional Church, Rev. H. E. Stewart, pastor. Rev. Stewart, in speaking of the Springfield affair, said:

"The bad and lawless element of the Negro race always has and will continue to affect the better element vastly more than the lawless element of the white will affect that race. Our people are judged by the worst element of our race, and unless we rise and condemn and fight against this lawless element we will be rightly judged.

"In the trouble at Springfield we are apt, perhaps, to condemn the whites. But we must accept our share of the responsibility. We must form an organization, a law and order league, or a good citizens' league, to rid our community of Negro law-breakers. We do not want the impression spread broadcast that our people harbor the criminals of our race, and we must act in our own defense and in defense of the future good name of our people."

The following resolution was adopted by the congregation:

Following his address, the Rev. Mr. Stewart presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the congregation:

"Whereas, Present conditions of lawlessness, such as lynching, murder, riot and crime in general, seem to be on the increase; and,

"Whereas, As citizens of this great commonwealth we as a race are made the greater sufferers because of such conditions;

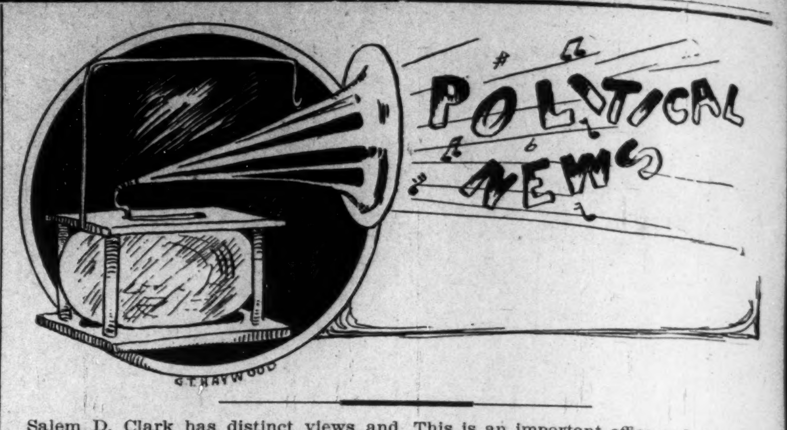
"We believe it our duty to organize to bring about better conditions and finally to put an end to lynch law. We believe that some of the conditions that have brought about lawlessness among us are the drifting into certain sections of this country of a class of people that from a moral and social standpoint has become detrimental to law and order.

"We condemn mob violence and the spirit which actuates such inhuman attacks upon the innocent as practiced in Springfield. We believe that the majesty of the law should be upheld and equal protection to all races be given.

"We believe that a systematic effort should be made by the better class of Negroes, as well as of the other race, to rid every community as far as possible of that disturbing element which tends to incite to crime and vice.

"Resolved, That we commend the Governor of the State, Charles S. Deneen, for his prompt action in quelling the riot at Springfield, and that we appeal to our people to unite with the citizens of that city to bring about peace and harmony. We believe that remedy for some of the present conditions that exist among us as a race will be to organize and put in substantial running order movements similar to the one conducted here at this institution."

Several members of the congregation spoke concerning the resolution in terms of approval, and it is expected the new league will start with a roll of several hundred members.



Salem D. Clark has distinct views and means to push them if elected to a seat in the State Senate. Every measure thus far advanced by him if carried would redound to the good of all the people and especially is this true as regards the colored population.

Jacob Woesner is growing in strength daily. The colored people of the south side swear by him. This complimentary to the man, for those with whom one comes most in contact are the best judges of one's character and qualification.

Frank S. Fishback, the popular candidate for county treasurer, is the general favorite in the race. The people are beginning to cry for clean business men to occupy the important office of trust. Mr. Fishback is not a professional politician and utterly free from the tricks and intrigues of the political game. He is the man for the place.

Henry C. Cox, candidate for Judge of the Juvenile Court, is growing in favor each day. He is making a manly fight for the office and conducting a clean campaign. Mr. Cox is amply qualified fo rthe place, having made an extensive study of the circumstances and conditions of the work. He pledges himself to an honest and impartial administration if elected. This is an important office and should not be overlooked by colored voters.

Jas. E. Berry, candidate for Assesor of Marion County, is a man of clean record. He presents himself for the first time to the people as an aspirant for political office. Mr. Berry is thoroughly fitted for the work and popular with all who know him. He is discussed among the thinking classes of the colored voters as about the man for the place. Through an error in composition Mr. Berry's card of announcement appeared in THE FREEMAN as a candidate for Representative. We adopt this method of rectifying the mistake.

Our readers will find the announcement of the candidacy of Pliny W. Bartholomew for Judge of Superior Court Room 5 on the Democratic ticket in the columns of this paper.

Judge Bartholomew was on the bench from 1892 to October 26, 1896, and made a splendid record. He was just and fair and the colored litigant received the same consideration and his rights were as carefully guarded as the white man's, and in rendering his decisions he was no respecter of persons, but rendered his judgments solely upon the case presented.

We hope our colored voters will remember and cast their votes for him on election day.

MT. VERNON, IND.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

Miss Goldie Polk has returned home after a two months visit with her grandmother in Corydon, Ky. Miss Roaume Polk accompanied her home to visit two weeks and take in the fair...Mr. and Mrs. Cury of Tennessee are visiting the Misses Daniels...Mrs. Della Drury and sister, Mrs. Tillie Ramsey, visted St. Louis recently...Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buckner and Mr. Mack Reed took in the excursion to St. Louis Saturday night...Mrs. Ida Jeniffer continues quite ill...Mrs. Mag Holt is on the sick list...Miss Ruby Holt is home on a visit after several months absence in Paris, Ill...Mrs. Sallie Russell was converted in the administration of Rev. G. H. White winter before last and joined the A. M. . church soon afterward. She became ill with consumption and bore her disease with patience until death releaved her Friday morning. She was buried from the A. M. E. church Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. ...The A. M. E. church will give a barbecue at Woodland Park...H. J. Thompson preached for Rev. G. H. White Sunday morning...Rev. Hodge took charge of the Free Baptist Church July 16 and finding the members somewhat disappointed after a month of mixing and mingling with the people, the interest of the church seems to grow. On September 5 the church is arranging to give a musical and literary program under the management of Prof. Geo. Tompkins, Jerry Spotsville and others. There will be a church rally September 6 and dinner will be spread on the ground. The following persons will deliver addresses on the occasion: Rev. Sims of Newburg and Hon. J. H. Blackburn, attorney-at-law, of Mt. Vernon.

MEN OFFER LIVES TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER

By Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—A demonstration of the most remarkable character ever witnessed in Illinois in favor of law and order and condemnation of the mob rule in this city was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday.

At times the meeting became so excited in its denunciation that it was almost unmanageable.

Men offered their services to the authorities to go out and face death, if necessary, to re-establish law and order and put down rebellion. They pledged their lives in the defense of their servants who have received word to move, and their resolution pledges the support of the city, the protection of life and property, without regard to color or nationality.

ARGUE OVER RESOLUTION.

When Senator Logan Hay, son of the famous Milton Hay, law partner of Abraham Lincoln, declared that he was the outhor of the phrase in the resolution, 'irrespective of color or nationality," the cheering and applause lasted for several minutes.

Dr. J. W. Scott thought that the conclusion of the phrase would act as a red flag and injure rather than assist the objects of the meeting. Dr. Scott was a member of the committee that had drawn the resolution, but when it was presented it contained the clause to which he objected.

The sentiment was unanimously against him and he gracefully withdrew his protest.

W. J. Butler, whose grandfather was treasurer of Illinois during the war period, led in the declaration that this city can take no backward step in a time of this kind.

OFFERS TO FACE MOB.

"This resolution does not state enough," he exclaimed, his frame shaking with rage because he had just received an anonymouse communication telling him to get rid of his colored servant, whom he has had in his home for years.

"I am one that will go out on the streets to face the mob and death. This is the time when we men of Springfield should stand for law and order, no matter what the consequences may be to us. Let us go out and defy the mob. A few men could have stopped that mob last Friday night. Look what you and I have paid for this temporizing.

"Of the dead three are whites and 80 per cent. of the wounded aret whites. They say this is regulating the color question; that this is teaching the Negro his place. See what we have paid for it in blood, see what we w illhave to pay for it in property. Our own city's name is tarnished and our property values depreciated. The next mob may get me or it may get you.

"I have received a threat that I must get rid of my colored servant on pain of trouble. I want to say here in public to all this city that I will keep that man in my employ as long as I desire, and I will protect him to the last ditch.

RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED.

"No one will go farther to bring a Negro to justice than I. I am in favor of every man who loves this city putting a card in his window with the inscription, 'I am for law and order.' Let's go out there and put down this rebellion. Give these law breakers to understand you and I are willing to face them and death.

Give them to understand that in Springfield law and order shall prevail and be maintained if it takes every man in the city to do it."

When Mr. Butler had finished a loud cheer greeted him, and there was an end to the opposition t othe inclusion of the phrase Dr. Scott had objected to. The resolution in this form was adopted by unanimous vote:

"Whereas, Conditions have arisen in this city, due to causes in themselves calling for the severest condemnation and the strictest punishment, which have brought danger and shame to every citizen of Springfiled, which threaten the material interest of every citzen, whether property owner or wage earner, which have cost the taxpayer many thousand dollars, which threaten the security of every home, the lives of citizens and the very foundations of free government by the open defiance of law.

"Therefore, be it resolved hat we pledge ourselves to the earnest support of all officials whose duty is law enforcement and give all information and assistance to them in bringing to swift justice all persons guilty of crime, and call upon all good citizens to co-operate in restoring order and punishing all offenders, to the end that the prosperity of the city may continue, to show that Springfiled is deserving of respect and confidence, that it is a community committed to the enforcement of law and order and the punishment of all guilty without respect to color or nationality; that we demand that the life, liberty and property of citizens be protected withou treference to nationality or color."

The members of the two organizations, 1,500 of the leading citizens of Springfield, then offered to act as deputy sheriffs and to respond to any call that might be made.

CORAOPOLIS, PA.

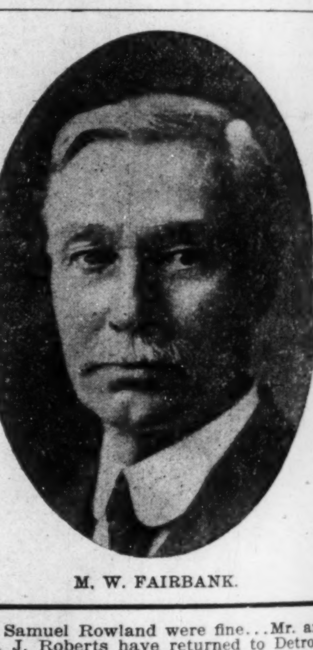
Special to THE FREEMAN.

At the New Hope Baptist Church Rev. J. L. Saunders, pastor, preached at both services to a large audience...At St. Paul A. M. E. Zion Church Rev. V. T. Stout, pastor, Rev. R. L. Swamm preached at 11 a. m...Rev. V. L. Stout preached at 7:30 to a large audience...At Mt. Olive Baptist Church at 11 a. m. Rev. A. H. Tibbs, pastor, preached and again at 7:30. ...George Mead of Fairmount, W. Va., spent Sunday visiting his cousin, Mrs. Belle Brown of Mill street...W. H. Valentine of Mount Hope, W. Va., who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. George Beatty of Fourth Avenue, left during the week for Columbus, O...North Side Lodge of Elks No. 124 held a social session on Thursday, Aug. 13, at their rest, 206 West Robinson street, North Side, Pittsburg. J. W. Miller was master of ceremonies and Robert Bush accompanist. The program of events consisted of nine numbers as follows: Opening address, by T. A. Wilson; solo, selected, Sam Dasis; address by H. Art e,rchairman of board of trustees; selection, popular and classics, by Clipper Quartette; address by R. Romie Bonie, E. R. of Gvon City Lodge No. 17; Wilson & Ward, refined musical artists, in up-to-date selections; songs from the South; old man selection by Lonnie Hall; solo, original composition, by T. Harry Bolden, the refined entertainer; Edwin H. Winn, concluding with the Elks' toast...Ed H. Smith is spending several days in Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N. Y...Miss Leonora Lee of Thornburg is visiting in town during the week...Mrs. Ada Haney returned home Saturday after spending a week visiting in Pittsburg and Wilkesbarre, the guest of Mrs. Wilson of Pittsburg.

FLINT, MICH.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

The A. M. E. Sunday school will give a picnic at Orion Lake Thursday, Aug. 20...Last Sunday was Endowment Day at the church and the evening was devoted to a song service by the choir. Every selection is worthy of special mention, but the solos by Miss Martha Bailey



M. W. FAIRBANK.

and Samuel Rowland were fine...Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts have returned to Detroit. ...Mr. F. Allen of Lansing was the com- Sunday...M. W. Fairbank, Republican candidate for nomination for representative Second District, Genesee County, at the primaries Sept. 1, 1908, respectfully asks your support.

THAT SPRINGFIELD RIOT

Concluded from Page One.

ground that these murders and hoodlums had torned up without being molested in the least, took the noon train for Danville, and on arriving in Danville found the sentiment entirely changed from that of Springfiled. On getting off the train found the depot crowded with people wanting to hetar some direct news from Springfiled. In the cafe where the correspondent was taking his lunch the proprietor inquired in a sympathetic way about the trouble the night before, and remarked, "That Danville had gone through the same ordeal, that the good courts had filled the penitentiary full of rioters and that there had been no such trouble since." It is all rot about such stories that the Associated Press prints about all the towns turning the Negros out of them. The trouble in Springfiled is a local trouble only. The correspondent was sorry that he could not be in Springfiled Saturday night so as to see the remainder of the trouble. But there is no need to fear about the Negro in Springfield, as they have the best of property and plenty of business and have the good will of the better element of the resident white citizens.

MAKES STRAIGHT PLIABLE SILKY HAIR

The beautiful styles of hair dressing now worn by ladies of taste, require soft, pliable, easy-to-comb hair.

Stubborn, curly, kinky hair is quickly made straight, soft and beautiful through use of the finest preparation of its kind ever invented

CURL-I-CURE

No. 20307. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

which not only gives that refined, smooth, glossy appearance, but does it quickly, at the same time invigorating and refreshing the scalp wonderfully.

It softens the fibres or the hair and removes that curly, kinky or matted condition which prevents one from dressing the hair in the latest fashionable styles.

MARVELOUS HAIR BEAUTIFIER

It is a toilet necessity for ladies and gentlemen, for it actually does remove curls, kinks, etc., and makes the hair straight, soft and easy to comb. We prepay all charges, and will send you a large full-size 4 oz. jar—enough to last a long time—for only $1. Quality, purity and satisfaction guaranteed, or money back

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., AURORA, ILL.

THE STAGE

Hamilton and Trice are pleasing audiences in vaudeville.

The Kratons open at the Folies, Marigny, Paris, September 1.

Elmore and Ray filled engagements at Martinsville and Noblesville this week.

Miss Wilma E. Pettiford will open a musical studio at Birmingham, Ala., September 1.

Henry Troy, of "Just One Word of Consolation" fame, is again starring in "In Bandanna Land."

The Prampins have added another member to their act, and are now the "The Prampin Musical Four."

The Real Comedy Four, George L. Conley, Spot A. Ware, Charles Turner and Burnie Price, are holding forth this week at the Family Theater.

Aida Overton Walker is appearing in the new sheath gown, in "In Bandanna Land," with much success and favorable comment from her many admirers.

The great Charles McKenzie will be seen at the Pekin next week. McKenzie will appear among the "big ones" this season in a new act, "Mr. Cat in Cat Land."

M. L. Simmons, of the Simmons High-class Musical Artist, is visiting her parents in Indianapolis, Ind. She will be pleased to hear from all friends of the profession.

Pearl Moppin has closed with the Norris & Rowe Circus, and is in St. Louis visiting relatives. Would like to hear from friends. Address 3436 Lawton avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Anderson and Goines, comedians, have closed a season of fifty-three weeks at Keith's, at Philadelphia, and are booked, commencing September 7, for the entire coming season.

The manager of the Empire, at Cleveland, O., a burlesque house, will have a woman ticket seller this season, opening August 29. He thinks it will be better for the woman patrons of his house.

On account of the riot at Springfield, Ill., the Ringling Bros., who filled an engagement at that place, sent all their colored help, together with S. T. Dunsmore and his Mighty Modern Minstrels, direct to Bloomington, Ill.

Innman and Davis, together with a large number, are making a decided hit at Riverview Park, Baltimore, Md., and wish to be remembered by all friends in and out of the profession. Regards to the Dandy Dixie Minstrel Company.

A. Graves, Jr., twenty years old and a violinist, of Atlanta, Ga., is giving recitals throughout that State, and will give concerts later in all the large cities of the United States. Later he will go abroad to further his musical studies. He is accompanied on the piano by his sister, Miss Nellie Graves.

About Fiddler and Shelton, the Montreal Daily Star says: "Fiddler and Shelton are two colored boys who have one ear for music and the other for comedy. When both ears are called into use at the same moment there is naught but merriment. They made a new brand of fun, something that caught both ear and eye and would win the amusement marathon with the rest of the acts, if it were not for Jim Corbett, who possibly is helped past the tape by his former reputation.

WATERMELON TRUST GO ABROAD

"The Watermelon Trust" Company, headed by Coates and Grundy, has been signed up by Arthur Klein, of New York City, through the Marinelli office, to appear at the Palace Theater, London, Eng., during the winter. This company of five is one of the best in the business, and has won a good reputation in high-class vaudeville. It is said that Coates and Grundy have an opportunity to sign a contract making them good for a solid booking in first-class theaters throughout Europe for five years, but it is not known whether or not they will accept.

GEORGE WALKER'S THIRTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

George W. Walker, of Williams and Walker, celebrated his thirty-sixth birthday anniversary at his home at Lawrence, Kans., with his mother, Mrs. Myers. A number of out-of-town guests were present, and among them were J. Mood Allen, the poet, and Mrs. John M. Wright, the soprano soloist, of Topeka, who gave selections. Mr. Walker gave several of his own creations. Among them was "Bon Bon Buddy," which was appropriate to the occasion, and also appealed to those who had known Mr. Walker from childhood, as the name of "Bon Bon Buddy" was given him by his grandmother. The affair was a beautiful one, and Mr. Walker has gone on with another year of his successful life, with the blessing of his mother and the bets wishes of his friends of the Sunflower State.

"THE SMART SET" ON THEIR SOUTHERN TOUR.

When a manager has hit upon something radically new in the field of amusements he is invariably hailed as a genius and is sure to be imitated. This season "The Smart Set," that sterling colored band of comedians, singers and dancers, and mirt provokers, will offer something out of the ordinary when they appear on their Southern tour. This organization will hold sway in an up-to-date, really frolicsome and funny musical comedy drama in three acts, called "The Black Politician." S. H. Dudley, undoubtedly one of the best colored dispensers of fun before the footlights, is at the helm of this incomparable organization of laugh inciters, and in the role of Hezekiah Doo, a politician, who knows more about doping a thoroughbred race horse than he does about majorities or politics, is certainly irresistible. There are sixty talented people supporting him, and each and every one of them is an artist. The song hits are numerous and catchy, and each act is a scream from start to finish. The scenic adornment is superb, and novelty after novelty is introduced throughout this sterling piece of humor. Prominent among the artists are Mills and Irving, who contribute no little to the play's success. In vaudeville they have been for years the shining lights, and none was more popular. There will be no advance in prices, notwithstanding the great cost of the production.

THE SUNNY SOUTH COMEDY CO.

We have just closed a week's engagement at Norwich, Kans., and showed to a good house every night. Mahara's Minstrels are billed for the 18th at Norwich. Dr. S. F. Ford, our manager, has certainly made a hit with the people of Norwich, and has been requested to stay another week.

Logan Kitchen, our comedian, is still taking the house by storm nightly, singing "Somebody Lied," "Anna Liza," Dummy Line" and "Let It Alone." T. A. Leonard, comedian, and N. Cherry, our drummer and buck and wing dancer, respond to many encores. Dr. Ford, as Uncle Ephraim, in his old man sketch, is a show by himself. John W. Crouch, our stage manager, is still making a hit as "my uncle from Bam." He and Lulu Horne are certainly cleaning up in their Indian sketch. Logan Kitchen and Donna J. Crouch, our comedy sketch team, get their share of praise nightly.

It's funny, but we are routed seemingly just ahead of Mahara's Minstrels, and the pace we are setting them isn't slow.

Sam Ford sends regards to L. E. Gedion, Jim White, Ed Tolliver and Gordon Collins, and says, "I am still in the weeds, Bud, but getting the cush." Docky Crouch, our steward, who has been home on a visit, returned Wednesday and reports his farm as doing nicely.

Our show consists of the following: S. F. Ford, manager and cornet; W. L. Horne, secretary and musical director; J. W. Crouch, stage manager and trombone; D. J. Crouch, steward and tuba; H. Ford, trombone; Reginald Horne, alto; Sammy Ford, Jr., alto; L. Kitchen, baritone; N. Cherry, snare drum; T. Leonard, bass drum. Sammy Ford and Reginald Horne, our two little "picks," are still making good with their songs and dances. Our musical directoor, W. L. Horne, sends regards to P. G. Lowery and Jim Lacey.

DIXIE MINISTRELS AT KINGSTON.

(By a well-known critic.)

Voelckel & Nolan's Dandy Dixie Minstrels opened a one night's engagement at Kingston, N. Y., August 15. The company presents a scrumptious corps of singing and dancing comedians. The first part opened with a medley overture, followed by Manzie Campbell in a superior song and dance. H. S. Wooton, the well-known tenor, sang "When the Swallows Build Their Nests," aided by a harmonious chorus, receiving three encores. Ed Peats sang "I'm Crazy, I am." Monroe Tabor sang "A Tear, a Kiss, a Smile." Mr. Tabor is a new tenor with a good voice, which suffers only by a lack of training. As a soloist he must be careful not to force his voice nor allow the orchestra to hurry him in his efforts to display its sweetness. A. L. Strouder sang "Common Sense." "The Sea Is My Sweetheart" was rendered by J. H. Woodson, a young bass (or low baritone) singer, with fairly good effect. James Crosby sang "If Your Heart Is Right." His style was neat, but not of the ragtime order that one would expect of a principal comedian. However, his end talk was new and entertaining and of a kind that might have been worked up a little more, rather than be cut off just at a time when the audience got woke up. "The Stars and Stripes for Mine" concluded the first part.

The olio opened with Mr. Arthur L. Prince, a hoop controller and juggler, who is, to say the least, decidedly clever. This act will need a gaudy stage setting. Campbell and Meaux did a neat comedy sketch. Manzie Campbell, the younger, late survival of the original Campbell brothers, is a natural born comedian of much ability in every respect. He was the hit of the show, and can be safely doted upon, if we are to figure on who will be eligible for the future selection of young comedy stars. Mr. Montrose Douglass, styled "The Wizard of the Wheel," is the latest and best trick bicyclist that has been seen in the minstrel business for some years. He not only did all the tricks of the famous Arthur Maxwell, but all the tricks of others, and his own original stunts in the bargain. James Crosby, who was billed for the olio, did not appear, much to the disappointment of the audience. The Dixie Range Quartette was another hit, and made good in all its selections. While there was not quite enough comedy and ragtime, the Yoodle song, "Sleep, Baby, Sleep," was greatly in atonement, and showed Monroe Taber to be unexcelled as a yoodler. The closing farce, "Possumville Spillers," by Jas. Crosby, was in reality by the botch-workers of the cast, of which Manzie Campbell alone was the chief laugh provoker. The orchestra, under the direction of E. B. Dudley, lacked uniformity in the singing element, but otherwise agreeable. Mr. Dudley must be careful not to tune the orchestra too high for the first part singing. Thomas Seldon, the interlocutor, did not black up, nor was it necessary for the singers to be blacked up. There is hardly any necessity for colored performers to black up at all except in case of a comedian of light complexion. The company travels in its own palace car. At the end of the summer season the show is to be greatly augmented for its Southern winter tour. It is said that Happy Kid Langford has been engaged to strengthen the show.

SAYS FRENCH STAGE REACHES LOW EBB

Many Small Theaters Have Been Closed Following General Revolt.

James Forbes, the American playwright, author of "The Chorus Lady," who had been making the rounds of the Paris theaters and cafe chantants, on the eve of his departure for the United States was interviewed regarding the standards of dramatic art in the United States and was asked for an opinion as to the French theater. His response on the latter point was extremely candid.

"It seems to me that the morality of the French stage must be almost at the lowest ebb," said Mr. Forbes. "I am simply appalled at much that I have seen."

Paris at the moment is passing through one of the periodic crises which arise out of a public revolt against licentiousness in the theaters and out of them. So urgent is the protest of the conservative classes against certain outrageous forms of public entertainment that the police have closed a large number of small theatrical shows in which were exhibited so-called "living pictures."

More serious discussion has been raised by M. Brieux's play, "Simone." In this work the author takes a position flatly contradicting that of the younger Dumas who, in "Feere de Claude," enunciated the doctrine that if a wife ran away with a man other than her husband the latter had a right to kill her. "Simone" conveys the moral that it is preferable under such circumstances for the husband to kill himself. This indicates a revolutionary step, or an evolutionary step, in French opinions and manners, and a heated controversy is in progress.

CALLS DOCTRINE ABOMINABLE.

M. Brieux declares the doctrine of Dumas "abominable." He says that a man who would kill his wife because she had deserted him for another is not a whit in advance of the standards of savagery.

"He belongs in the prehistoric age, when our ancestors lived in caves and tore at raw meat with their finger nails," said Brieux. According to this view a husband never kills his wife except as an expression of his vanity.

Most of the dramatic critics agree with Brieux, insisting that he points the way to a higher and nobler humanity. Jean Richepin, who sued David Belasco for an alleged appropriation of Richepin's ideas in the American dramatist's play concerning Mme. du Barry, insists that the reasoning of Brieux leads considerably beyond the lesson of "Simone." His contention is that the Brieux argument, fully expanded, requires that the erring wife should be pardoned, but that if, in the fury of his brutality or the excess of his vanity, the husband should kill her, he should be pardoned also.

Public protest against licentiousness in the streets does not mean a protest against a certain form of iniquity which the French law recognizes and "regularizes." This iniquity is unchecked and likely to remain unchecked. But the outbreak is against a group of statuary, by M. Derre, the sculptor of Zola's bust, which has been placed by the municipality of Montmartre, in Paris, not far from the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart. The group represents "The Kiss." Opinion is divided between those who pronounce it a fine work of art and morality and those who denounce its realism as "incorrigible lustfulness."

RABBIT'S FOOT MINSTREL CO.'S CAR BURNED.

The Rabbit's Foot Comedy Company, a troupe composed of about twenty-five persons, gave their show at Shelby, N. C., August13. They reloaded, preparatory to leaving early the next morning, and then went to sleep in their special car. They stabled their horses and packed their tents and furnishings in the rear of the car. About 8 o'clock, while all were still asleep, one of the horses kicked over a tank of gasoline, which ran down the car and into the cooking department, where it came in contact with a hot stove and exploded. The cook and six other laborers, who were sleeping in this department, were horribly burned, three of them possibly fatally. Two of the horses were burned to death, while another was taken from the car in a horrible condition. The car, which was recently built at a cost of about $10,000, and all the show furnishings were entirely destroyed. The fire was so sudden that nothing could be saved.

The greater part of the members of the minstrel was sleeping in the front of the car and escaped without much difficulty, but many of them did not have time to get their clothes. The people of Shelby gave them such aid as they needed and Shelby physicians dressed those who were severely burned, some seven or eight in number, and they were sent to the Good Samaritan Hospital at Charlotte.

The injured arrived at Charlotte at 1 o'clock and were taken to the hospital. Some of them were so badly burned that they could not talk about the accident. They had been taken unawares while asleep. George Connelly, one of the more seriously damaged, nearly lost his life in an endeavor to save the horses that were in stalls in the car.

With his head and arms bandaged tightly and hardlly able to speak, he managed to say: "I tried to get those horses out; two of them were burned up, but I got the third one out in time. I was kicked twice by the horses while trying to pull them out." The action was heroic, as his injuries were due almost entirely to his determination and his risk in going into the fire to save the horses. With the flames burning his hands and the frantic kicking of the horses in their madness, caused by the terror inspired by the fire, Connelly stuck to his post until he could stand no longer, and withdrew with his face and hands burned and marked for life.

Willie Moran, the cook, who hails from Colorado, and who felt the first effects of the explosion, is one of the worst injured. His head was badly burned, also his face and hands.

Will Stegall, the boss canvas manager, whose home is in Tampa, Fla., is also badly burned about the chest and hands, as well as about the head.

Isaiah Grant, a ballad singer from South Carolina, suffered severe burns on the face. His hands were also burned, as well as the upper portion of the body.

R. H. Jackson, of Durham, the assistant boss canvas manager, is burned on both feet and on the forearms and hands.

John Willis and Jake Ollison, of Texas, workmen with the show, were burned slightly on the hands and forearms.

According to the attending physicians, none of the injured will die, although Stegall, Moran, Grant and Connelly are all burned in such a manner that they will likely be unable to leave the hospital for several weeks. Much of the flesh has been burned from their hands, arms and faces, and the four are all disfigured. Stegall and Grant bear terrible marks of the fire's work on their faces.

The car and some of the contents could have been saved if there had been a fire department company or even if they could have gotten water, as they had formed a very good bucket brigade, but could not get sufficient water to check the fire. The manager and owner, Mr. Pat Chappelle, did not get discouraged, but set to work writing telegrams, and in less than two hours he had an 80-foot round top on the way, which has already arrived, and called in the advance agents and started them to redating the paper, which will cause the show only to lose one week. Mr. Chappelle has four other cars and has ordered one of his new cars, which is now on the way to the show. While the loss will exceed $10,000, it will not stop "A Rabbit's Foot" Company. While most all the members lost nearly all their belongings, they are in good cheer, and are awaiting the arrival of the new car, when the great company will proceed on its journey as usual. The car had $1,500 insurance on it.

BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS.

The Black Patti Troubadours, under the management of Voelckel & Nolan, will begin rehearsals at Boonton, N. J., August 24, for their thirteenth consecutive season. Sissieretta Jones, the original Black Patti, will be seen in a new repertoire of carefully chosen selections. Salem Tutt Whitney (Happy Silas), the Hoosier comedian, will again be seen at the head of the mirth provokers, seconded by his brother, Homer Tutt. Many old faces will be seen again, the most conspicuous of which are Will A. Cook, Gus Hall and Jeanette Murphy. The other members of the company have been selected with extreme care by the management, and Mr. Whitney and they are sanguine of giving to the public the best show since the first triumphant tour of the great Black Patti Company.

Emma Baynard, leading lady with the company last year, will be unable to travel this season, owing to serious illness.

Slim Henderson, the old Pekin favorite, is on our list of fun-makers, and will be heard from later.

Wm. A. Cooke, one of the oldest members of the company, will assist Mr. Whitney in staging the new show, also enacting the difficult comedy role of Count-de-no-Count, a dusty knight of the road.

TUTT WHITNEY AS SILAS GREEN.

Tutt Whitney has written what promises to be the best one act musical comedy ever produced by the Troubadours, entitled the "Barnstormers." He will enact the comedy role of Silas Green, while Homer Tutt will be seen as Suretu Walkback. The special music for the piece, including opening chorus and finale, was also written by the Tutt Bros.

Gus Hall will again be heard as supporting baritone to Madame Patti.

The "Merry Widow Two-Step," Feegee Drill and female quartette will be some of the prominent features of this season's show.

After a brief sojourn in the Sunny South, the Troubadours will hie them away to the Golden West, returning not again until icicles have vanished, the frost ceaseth to bite.

SHOWS OF THE PAST WEEK AS WE SAW THEM.

—By J. D. H.—

The professional season is on. It launched forth its offerings Thursday, August 13, with the opening of the Empire Theater, the one and only burlesque house for Indianapolis this season. The other house, the Gayety, will run pictures. The Empire opened with "The Ducklings," a very creditable show. The personnel of the company includes some good people, among whom are Tiny Downey, Will Colton, Jean Darrow, Halley and McKinnon, the six Bergs and Louie Dacre. The last burletta is from the pen of Louie Dacre, and to those who know this bright exponent of suggestive fun little need be added as to the tenor of the proposition. She doesn't leave you waiting for anything, but pushes the lude over the footlights in chunks. The show, while not overflowing with brilliant or extraordinary creative genius, is, nevertheless, "there with the goods," and gives general satisfaction. The olio is well balanaced, presenting some good features. Halley and McKinnon present a black face turn in a melange of sidewalk talk. The low comedian is a palpable copy of Bert Williams. This detracts from the intrinsic value of his efforts, as the audience forgets the man and sees only a good copy of the famous comedian. Miss Dacre easily carries off the honors. She departs but little from her past efforts in monologue, but then that is "nuff sed." If she really is responsible for the lines in the last burletta, we would suggest that she do not have Miss Darrow come on and say, "Really, dear, I have just came down to see you," etc., or words to that effect, as it is bum English. The costumes were pretty and well appointed.

The Park Theater opened its regular season's booking with the "Lost Trail," a border drama of the hair-raising type. The plot was good, and, barring the hitches incident to initial performances, was very satisfactory. The "Lost Trail" was followed by "Jane Eyre," Miss Brent's popular novel dramatized. While the varying situations of the book could not be faithfully followed, there was enough of the text of the story held intact to keep up the heart interest of the piece. The presenting company was up to the usual melodrama caliber.

"JUST OUT OF COLLEGE" AT THE PARK.

George Ade's popular comedy held forth at the Park Theatre the first three nights of the week to capacity business. Neither the hot weather nor advance in prices affected the attendance. All of the original snap and vim of the famous satire on modern commercialism is retained and the cast, while not particularly brilliant, was well balanced.

SHOW SHOP:

—By Julie Jones.—

Everything seems to be getting on the move again in the old town. Between the street fairs, county fairs and wheat cutters, things for the "Camp Jube" shows begin to look very bright.

* * *

"Broadway in Dahoma," or rather "Dahomian Stroll." It breaks some of the "ham fat" actors' hearts to part from the sights. "Look who's here" is no good now; it's a case of "Who ain't here." The Illinois Central broke all records in bringing the people from the old country here. One answer answers all questions: "Stay indefinitely."

* * *

There are two big productions going out of town, one for a short run in the Northwest, the other for an indefinite period. One is McCabe's Georgia Troubadours, and the other is the Pekin Stock Company.

* * *

Will McCabe, manager and owner of the Georgia Troubadours, must be given due credit for his cleverness as a "woods manager." The last trick he played on the "woodsmen" is worthy to go down in history. Mc. embarked from here about ten days ago to some sage brush town that is not on the map, for his rehearsing. One of these little "Woodsville" towns always makes a splendid place for a rehearsal. On arrival of Mc.'s forty, the station master, who is always the dramatic critic of one of these little bergs, remarked, when he saw Mc. drop from the train with the forty following: "By gosh, I bet that's a good show!" This is the first time he had said that in five years, and the natives were struck dumb. This remark spread like wildfire. The agent inquired of Mc. what his business was, as he had no paper up. Mc. told him that "he was going to rehearse there a few days." The agent readily told him of his standing and prestige in the city and that he would like to see his rehearsals. An idea struck Mc. in an instant, and he said, "Yes, but everybody else will have to pay 50 cents," in a joking way. The rehearsal was called the next day at 10 o'clock. When Mc. arrived at the opera house with his troubadours, he was surprised to find a hundred or two hundred people at the door. On inquiring, Mr. Agent told him that these people had come there to see the rehearsal. Mc. got busy and at 3 o'clock had a packed house. It is funny to see how they will fall. Mc. has wired his agent ahead to arrange nothing but rehearsals until that line got dull. Money is money, no matter how you get it, in the show business.

* * *

Robt. T. Motts, of the Pekin Theater, is sending forty people to St. Paul and on a short tour, under the personal direction of Marion Brooks. If the company makes good it is the intention of the management to keep it going. From the reputation of the people that are going out on this tour, if they can be kept together, they should last the entire season out. Mr. Brooks is putting together for this engagement a very strong extravaganza. The cast includes Wise and Milton, Lottie Grady, Pearl Brown, Kid Thomas, Sam Arnold's "Pekin Trio," Garray and Bamboo, chorus of twenty, and Mr. Raymond Lee. This looks well on paper, all right, and there is no question about them making good if they will.

CORAOPOLIS GIANTS DEFEATED.

Special to The Freeman.

Coraopolis, Pa.—The strong McKee's Rocks defeated the Coraopolis Giants at McKees Rocks Saturday, Aug. 15, by the score of 4 to 2. The features of the game was the pitching of Vail nad Halligan and the all-around playing of the McKees Rocks.

GUNTHERS LOSE, 4-2, TO LELAND GIANTS

Ten Innings Needed for Colored Stars to Trim North Side Team.

Special to The Freeman.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 16.—Ten innings were necessary for the Leland Giants to trim the Gunthers yesterday at Gunther Park by the score of 4 to 2. In the last inning, with two men out, Wright, Winston, Hill and Payne singled in succession, scoring two runs. The Gunthers should have won the game 1 to 0, but misjudgment of a line drive by Trinkaus gave the colored boys their first two tallies.

Rugar was knocked off the slab in the fourth inning.

LELAND GIANTS WIN OUT.

Ball Pitches Great Game and They Beat Normals, 3 to 0.

Special to The Freeman.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17.—Singles by Winston and Payne, a sacrifice by Hill, and Morris' double gave the Leland Giants two runs in the first inning against the Normals yesterday at Auburn Park, the game finally resulting 3 to 0 in their favor, another tally being added in the third.

Walter Ball twirled his best game of the year, allowing only five hits and striking out ten men. Jake Vance was also in good form, but the team could not hit behind him. Moore's hitting was a feature.

GAME ENDS IN A "SQUABBLE."

Clippers Leave Field When Umpire Calls Runner Safe.

Special to The Freeman.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Charleston Clippers and the Columbus League started an interesting game last Sunday at Columbus. The game was witnessed by about 800 people. The score ended 2 to 1 with Columbus making 1 score in the second inning and Charleston making 2 in the eighth inning. The game ended in the eighth inning with a "squabble." One of the Clippers made a score and the umpire called the runner safe, which caused the trouble Then Manager Taylor called his Clippers together and gathering balls and bats, started for the train, as they only had but a little time left.

Lineup, Charleston: Burks, center field; Mitchell, short stop; Brown, second base; Jefferson, third base; Poindexter, first base; Williams, catcher; Howard, left field; Dunbar, star pitcher.

Columbus: Lewis, third base; Parks, short stop; Neace, second base; Thomas, catcher; Wade, first base; Garn, left field; White, center field; Boyd, right field; Reed, pitcher.

MORGAN AFTER BEN HARPER.

Jack Morgan, a clever colored featherweight boxer of Louisville, now in this city, is out with a challenge to meet any 122-pound boy in the city or State. Ben Harper, the crack local colored boxer, preferred. It is thought that should such a match be arranged, it will attract a great deal of attention, as both men are among the top notchers of that division. Harper is the clever lad whom Jack Dillion backed out in a match that was scheduled to take place in a suburb near here a few weeks ago.

GIANTS IN AN EVEN BREAK.

Special to The Freeman.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1908.—The Louisville Giants broke even with the Memphis Giants in a double header Sunday, August 16, winning the first game by the score of 3 to 1. Lost the second one 5 to 3. Griffin and Coleman were batteries for the Giants in both games and did fine work. Coleman and Robertson did the batting for the Giants, Robertson knocking the sphere out of the park for a home run. The Louisville Giants will play at Spring Bank Park Sunday, August 23.

UNIONS WIN DOUBLE HEADER.

Special to The Freeman.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Unions defeated the West Baden, Ind., team two games Sunday 6 to 3 and 3 to 1.

At Liberty.

Adelaide Smith, known as "Trixie," the Georgia Soubrette, ready to fill engagements at once. For information write 460 W. Broad street, Savannah, Ga.

Instruments for Sale.

M. L. Simmons, of the Simmons high class musical artists, has an alto saxaphone and violin for sale. For particulars, address M. L. Simmons, 1217 Trumble St., Indianapolis, Ind.

ROUTE.

S. T. DUNSMORE'S MIGHTY MODERN MINSTRELS, WITH RINGLING BROS.' CIRCUS—Davenport, Ia., August 24; Sterling, Ill., 25; Clinton, Ia., 26; Cedar Rapids, 27; Waterloo, 28; Ft. Dodge, 29.

S. G. LOWERY'S ENTERPRISE, WITH WALLACE-HAGENBECK CIRCUS—Freeport, Ill., August 24; La Salle, 25; Lincoln, 26; Mattoon, 27; Terre Haute, Ind., 28; Bedford, 29.

THE FREEMAN POSTOFFICE

Notice.—Persons whose names appear in the following list will kindly send for mail, as the names will appear four times and then returned to writer or dead-letter office. It would prevent delay if all performers would send route from time to time and letter could be forwarded at once.

Gentlemen's List.

Bryant, George.
Carter, Paul.
Clark, Prof. H. I.
Lee, Walter.
McDaniel, Mance.
Malone, William.
Pugsley, the Acrobat.
Smith, N. Clarke.
Williams, Geo. A.
Wilkerson, George.
Wilson, Miss Dora.

Ladies' List.

Crosby, Miss Oma.

Colored Woman!

to play piano and sing. One that reads music well. Address

Mrs. Lucia Caldwell,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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Minstrels and
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— OR PER —
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SHORT FLIGHTS.

BY R. W. THOMPSON.

WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON.

A legislator of renown,
Well known in every clime and town,
Has passed from this bright, vernal sod
To realms of glory with his God.

A man of pure and honest mind,
And ever gracious, calm and kind,
Working in lane, and field, and wood,
For all his human brotherhood.

His heart and hand were ever near
To help a comrade through all fear,
And when he could not praise your way
He did not have a word to say.

Peace to his ashes! Long shall he
Inspire the noble and the free,
O'er every mount and every sea,
To stand and fight for liberty!
—John A. Joyce.

Washington, D. C., August 4, 1908.

* * *

This is where the festive "press agent" gets his innings.

* * *

The absence of buttons from a man's shirt does not always prove that he isn't married.

* * *

There is a strong feeling that one of the gubernatorial candidates in West Virginia ought to Scherr off.

* * *

When two or three are gathered together, it is pretty safe to guess they are talking politics.

* * *

That eminent philosopher, Elbert Hubbard, makes the discovery that a "nigger" is "a colored person who has no money."

* * *

Vice President Fairbanks acquitted himself handsomely at Quebec. Why not Fairbanks for Secretary of State in the Taft Cabinet?

* * *

Col. "Phil" Waters, West Virginia's eloquent young "spellbinder," is girding up his loins preparatory to doing the work of his life in the coming campaign.

* * *

Delaware has been redeemed by a judge of a superior court who decides that it is no violation of legal ethics to address a colored person as "Mr.," "Mrs." or "Miss."

* * *

The A. M. E. Church may conclude to gain in 1912 by taking "Gaines" as editor of the Christian Recorder. He is young yet, and is willing to wait his turn in patience.

* * *

No Republican State has ever passed a jim crow car law; no Republican State has ever adopted a constitutional amendment designed to bar the Negro from the ballot box.

* * *

You make the race stronger when you carry your tailoring, carpentering, printing or dressmaking to a colored establishment, and buy your drugs, groceries or dry goods of a colored merchant.

* * *

Little encouragement is being given to the promoters of the Negro campaign sheet. It is the legitimate all-the-year-round race journal of news and opinion that will be dealt with.

* * *

There is a loud call from the country that the witty, convincing and versatile Willis T. Menard again "take his pen in hand" to enlighten the Negro voter as to the path he should choose in the impending crisis.

* * *

Bishop Walters hints that it is Mr. Bryan who deserves that membership in the growing "Ananias Club," not he. What did Mr. Bryan say to the Bishop and his colleagues in that mooted interview at Fairview?

* * *

The "race man" who practices what he preaches patronizes the Negro doctor, the Negro lawyer, the Negro photographer and the Negro architect, and never fails to subscribe—and pay—for a Negro newspaper.

* * *

With a new $135,000 headquarters for the Odd Fellows and a $75,000 structure for the Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia shows signs of an awakening that promises well for the colored people of that hitherto sleepy old burg.

* * *

Judge Taft can now sympathize with the poor editor who tries to boil down a 12,000 word manuscript of a brilliant contributor without eliminating the writer's choicest paragraphs or cutting out his best turned epigrams.

* * *

A child without brains was born a few days ago in New York, but died after a brief career of forty hours. We cannot forbear the feeling that it would have made an admirable associate editor for the Boston Guardian had its life been spared unto manhood.

* * *

The widespread announcements of the fall and winter terms at Howard University fail to disclose any indication that this great fortress of the higher education has been "industrialized"—notwithstanding the presence of Booker T. Washington on the board of trustees.

* * *

In other days, when a colored man desired to crawl out of obscurity, he "took issue" with Booker T. Washington. Now the fellows who are looking for cheap notoriety declare vociferously for Bryan. Love for the limelight abideth with us forevermore; fashions change; that's all.

* * *

It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that a colored woman, Miss Maria Baldwin, is principal of the Agassiz School, at Cambridge, Mass., which is attended by over 600 white children, and all get along without friction. New Orleans Caucasian papers will please copy.

* * *

The Washington Post, which has never been accused of having any profound affection for the colored brother, says in a recent editorial: "The Negro voter is likely to play an important part in the forthcoming campaign, and no campaign managers will overlook so important a factor."

* * *

In order to support William Jennings Bryan in West Virginia—or anywhere else—the colored voter must indorse disfranchisement and the jim crow car. Can Bishop Walters, Brothers Waldron, Waller, Corrothers, Ferguson, DuBois and Henderson swallow such a mess of crow and pretend that it is appetizing?

* * *

Baltimore is again complaining of the loss of her best colored teachers on account of the beggarly salaries paid by the educational authorities. There is no class of public servants who are doing a more important work than the teachers, and those who control the schools everywhere should see to it that they are paid decent salaries.

* * *

The "jolly jack tars" at Norfolk, Va., who took a fancy to the toothsome "roasting ears" of the colored truck farmers in that vicinity will be careful in the future to do their poaching in cornfields owned by Negroes who do not keep shotguns handy. In this new "Brownsville incident" the "shooters-up" were unquestionably white, and were caught "red-handed," as it were.

* * *

Miss Katie Guy, whose home is in Sedalia, Mo., until recently connected with the music department of the Western University—Dr. W. T. Vernon's splendid school at Quindaro, Kans.—has signed a contract for a lengthy engagement with the Slayton Jubilee Singers. Miss Guy is a soprano of extraordinary talent, and has been acting as understudy to Madame Downs, the star of the company.

* * *

Additional zest is being given to the approaching campaign by the quiet hint that the next administration, be it Republican or Democratic, will "reorganize" the civil service from top to bottom, with a view of "strengthening" it and making it more popular with the masses. This is interpreted to mean that there is to be a new deal in the offices, and the "outs" are naturally sitting up and taking notice.

* * *

According to Dr. Washington's latest figures, the value of the property of Tuskegee Institute, without including the public land granted by the federal government several years ago (estimated to be worth $200,000), and not counting the endowment fund of $1,500,000, made be placed at $917,237.60. The enrollment of the school this fall will, as usual, test the capacity of the institution, notwithstanding the fact that the entrance fee has been increased over that charged in former years.

* * *

Rev. Abraham Lincoln DeMond, editor of the Buxton Gazette, Buxton, Ia., originated and outlined the first plan for a national organization of the colored Congregationalists of the United States, and presided at the first meeting held for the purpose of perfecting an organization. He has made a fine reputation as a preacher, journalist and teacher, being a graduate of one of the most famous normal schools in the world. It is practically conceded that Dr. DeMond will be elected president of the National Association of Congregational Workers at the next session of that organization, which takes place in Birmingham, Ala., in September.

* * *

Two matrimonial alliances of more than passing moment occurred in July. On the 6th, at Pasadena, Cal., Miss Kate Argyle Mann, a prominent teacher in the public schools of Indianapolis, Ind., was led to the altar by Mr. Lyttleton S. Baker, a wealthy business man of the Pacific coast. On the 16th, at the home of Mrs. Haidee Campbell, in St. Louis, Miss Minnie Lee Rosenbaum, a Mississippi belle, was united in marriage with Mr. James Andrew Clark, a well-known factor in the social life of Chicago. Both couples have a host of friends in all sections of the country, who wish them bon voyage on the matrimonial sea.

* * *

In the Philippines two white officers charged with torturing helpless Filipino prisoners were acquitted by a jury, and President Roosevelt gave this jury "down the country" for letting them off so easily, when it seemed to him that the evidence fully established their guilt, declaring that it would have given him the greatest satisfaction to have kicked them out of the army in disgrace. It might not be amiss, in this connection, to remind those who mourn over the Brownsville incident, that the President's attitude toward these alleged offenders did not differ materially from that which led to the discharge of the "Black Battalion." In both cases it was a matter of apparent evidence—not color.

* * *

Dr. C. Sumner Wormley, demonstrator-in-chief of the department of dentistry in the medical school of Howard University, is admitted to be one of the best informed and most careful operators in the profession. Under his painstaking guidance the dental classes in recent years have steadily increased in membership and he has turned out scores of men who rank with the experts of the land. It is pleasing to note that Dr. Worthy is to remain for the coming year, despite his large and constantly growing private practice. He fits admirably into the new scheme of faculty reorganization, and is held in the highest esteem by President Thirkield and all who have to do wtih the adjustment of the personnel of the university's corps of instructors.

* * *

Negroes would get along better in this country if they would refrain from "falling out" with one another over some white man's battles. The St. Luke's Herald makes the sensible observation that "white men never fall out about any Negro, it matters not who he is," and we should be careful not to cease speaking to our friends simply because they see their interests in a different light from that which appeals to us. Chairman Hitchcock calling on Candidate Bryan, Foraker congratulating Judge Taft, Gen. Luke Wright in a Republican Cbainet and Andrew Carnegie "hobnobbing" with President Roosevelt are significant samples of the broad-minded way in which white men manage their business, social and political affairs.

* * *

The Mosaic Templars, one of the race's greatest fraternities, showed wisdom of the highest order in electing for a full term, as national grand master, that substantial business man, William Alexander, who has been serving out most capably the unexpired term of Capt. C. W. Keatts, deceased. The re-election of the "old reliable" J. E. Bush as national grand scribe was also in accord with the eternal fitness of things. From the reports brought forward it was seen that the Mosaics have had an unusually prosperous year, and the future promises a decided growth, both in numbers and in area covered. New territory is being invaded all the time by active and intelligent agents. The order has paid over $3,000 to widows and orphans, and is issuing policies in any amount from $150 to $500. The Mosaic Guide, the official organ of the fraternity, is a sprightly sheet, published at Little Rock, and is edited in vigorous fashion by Chester E. Bush, "a chip off the old block." It is easily the most influential and most widely read Negro newspaper in the State of Arkansas.

STATE FAIR NIGHT SHOWS.

Special Events to Be Given in the Big Live Stock Pavillion.

The Indiana State Fair will, during the week of September 7, have a generous list of features for the night shows which are to be given in the arena of the live stock pavilion, which will accommodate 10,000 people. The night performances begin at 8:15 p. m., and close in time for visitors from over the State to go home. The prize horses and cattle at the fair will give evening parades, and there will be exhibitions of fancy turnouts, saddle horses, high steppers, jumpers and other animals which will make a very pretentious horse show. There will also be chariot and Roman standing races, a new feature at the fair, and twenty thoroughbreds will give hippodrome races.

A number of acrobatic bears and a highly trained pony will give exhibitions, and the Heras family of ten acrobats, and Madam Schuman and her wonderful horses and dogs will give performances. The four Bard brothers will give some sensational acrobatic feats, and the three Olivers will perform some wonderful turns on a high wire. Diavlo will give a high dive and a number of other specialties are on the list. The Weber Band, of Cincinnati, which for several years has been winning high favor with State Fair visitors, will give concerts, and with it two vocalists will appear.

In all its history the State Fair has not had so many attractions to offer its patrons. In the regular departments the prizes are rich, and in the entries, particularly horses and cattle, the number is very large. By paying admission to the fair in the morning the visitors may spend the day seeing the big exposition and attend the night shows without additional cost.

THE INDIANAPOLIS CREMATORY.

Education is the advance agent of prosperity, the highway to civilization and Christian brotherhood. Our advancement today is the sequence of yesterday's experience, and what the majority of representative men deem best is best in all things. The necessity for cremation has kept pace with the progress of civilization and there is no excuse today or any apology demanded for its advocacy. It has stood the test of trial and time, and like all fit things has proven its worth through a steady and permanent growth. In 1884 there were but three crematories in the United States. In 1905 there were 33 in this country alone, with a number of more under construction. Progressive people have concluded that cremation is a sane and sensible mode of the disposition of our dead, and the idea has simply grown because more and more people are becoming converted to cremation. Indianapolis has kept pace with this growth, and Messrs. Flanner & Buchanan, the leading Funeral Directors of this State, have installed in their place one of the most improved crematories in the country. Years ago this enterprising firm, together with others, endeavored to start a crematory at Crown Hill, but at that time the sentiment had not sufficiently taken hold of the public. Flanner & Buchanan kept the idea in mind and when the conditions made it possible they installed the Indianapolis crematory, which was opened to the public May, 1904, the first demonstration being for the benefit of the Indiana Funeral Directors' Association.

The walls of the incinerating chamber are made of heavy fire brick and an open space surrounds the chamber on all sides, so that the heat is indirect and no flames touch the body. The operation of the retort is to dessicate or consume by dry heat. The incinerating chamber is airtight except for a flue from the rear and leading down through the firing compartment. The gases and moisture rising from the body during incineration are carried by means of this flue to the fire-box underneath, where they are entirely consumed. The incinerating chamber is perfectly dry, clean and sanitary, and its reception of the casket does not produce an offending impression. The chapel is cozily furnished and quiet and every effort is made to produce a home-life comfort. The one aim of this firm is to make those who require their services just as comfortable as it is possible to do. The readers of The Freeman are welcome at all times to inspect the Indianapolis Crematory, which can be found at the undertaking establishment of Flanner & Buchanan, 320 N. Illinois stdeet.

THE WORLD'S OLDEST RULER.

The Republic of Hayti has become notorious for its revolutions. Its present ruler, President Nord Alexis, however, is a remarkable man. He is 88 years of age, and is said to be the oldest ruler in the world. He hopes to serve another term, and if he does he will reach at least the age of 96. Nothwithstanding his advanced age, he is a man of considerable energy. Current Literature, in a recent number, contains an interesting article on General Nord. Among other things, the author says:

"He is a typical full-blooded Negro of the somewhat Senegambian Hayti sort. The top of the cranium is well-nigh destitute of hair, while what remains on either side of the head is closely cropped. Its iron gray curlines detract from whatever notion of the patriarchal may attach to the personality of the oldest ruler of any nation in the world.

"The thick lips are surmounted by certain straggly hairs, which the General waxes punctilliously, for he is a great admirer of the third Napoleon, between whom and himself, according to the Paris daily just named, his admirers discern a striking physical resemblance.

"He speaks French in all his intercourse with Europeans, to whom he is always accessible and with whom he discusses freely every subject.

"He is a profound student of the campaigns of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose mass theory of tactics he exemplified in his own many battles in the northern Haytian hills for the freedom of his country.

"It is admitted by all Haytians that Alexis is first and foremost a soldier, but he is likewise honest and of a humane disposition. What foundation there may be for the rumors that he has immense wealth no one in Hayti seems to know. He lives within his income of $24,000 a year—the presidential salary. Alexis has been voted in recent periods liberal extra sums for traveling expenses—as much as $15,000 annually."

NEGRO INSURANCE UNITE.

Formed with Aggregate Capital of $750,000.

HAMPTON, Va., August 12.—Considerable interest has been attached to the meeting of Negro insurnace companies held recently in this city. At the meeting of the insurance concerns an organization was effected which means the combine of companies doing business in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and the District of Columbia.

The aggregate capital of the combination amounts to $750,000, with 310,000 members, carrying $43,000,000 in life policies. The name of the concern is the Federated Insurance League.

Twenty-four companies are represented in the new combine, which is perhaps the strongest Negro business organization of its kind in the country.

The following officers were elected at the meeting: W. P. Burwell, Richmond, Va., president; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C., vice president; W. S. Dodd, New York, secretary, and C. C. Dongan, Norfolk, Va., treasurer.

W. S. Dodd, the secretary of the organization, is a white man. He is a brother-in-law of Dr. H. B. Frizzel, president of Hampton Normal and Industrial School.

ENGLISH BISHOPS ON COLOR LINE

Declare That All Races Must Be Welded Into One Church.

LONDON, August 11.—The Lambeth Bishops, in conference the week of August 3, came out emphatically against the color line, and declared that all races and peoples must be welded into one church body. The Congress was in session from July 27 to August 5, and many questions of interest were discussed. Over 240 bishops were in attendance.

Relative to the color question the Congress adopted the following resolution:

"All races and peoples, whatever their language and conditions, must be welded into one body, and the organization of different races living side by side into separate or independent churches, on the basis of race or color is inconsistent with the vital anad essential principle of the unity of Christ's church."

DIVORCE.

Elizabeth A. Searls, vs. William H. Searls. } State of Indiana, Marion County, ss: in the Circuit Court of Marion County, In the State of Indiana, No. 17,033. Complaint Divorce.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the 3rd day of August, 1908, the above named plaintiff by her attorney, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Marion Court, in the State of Indiana, her complaint against the above named defendant, William H. Searls, and the said plaintiff having also filed in said clerk s office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendant, William H. Searls, is not a resident of the state of Indiana, and said cause is for divorce, and that the above named defendant is a necessary party thereto, and whereas said plaintiff having by endorsement on said complaint required said defendant to appear in said court, and answer or demur thereto on the 30th day of October, 1908.

NOW THEREFORE, by order of said court, said defendant last above named is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and and answer or demur thereto at the calling of said cause on the 30th day of October, 1908, the same being the 23d judicial day of a term of said court, to be begun and held at the Court House in the city of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in October, 1908, said complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence. LEONARD M. QUILL, Clerk.

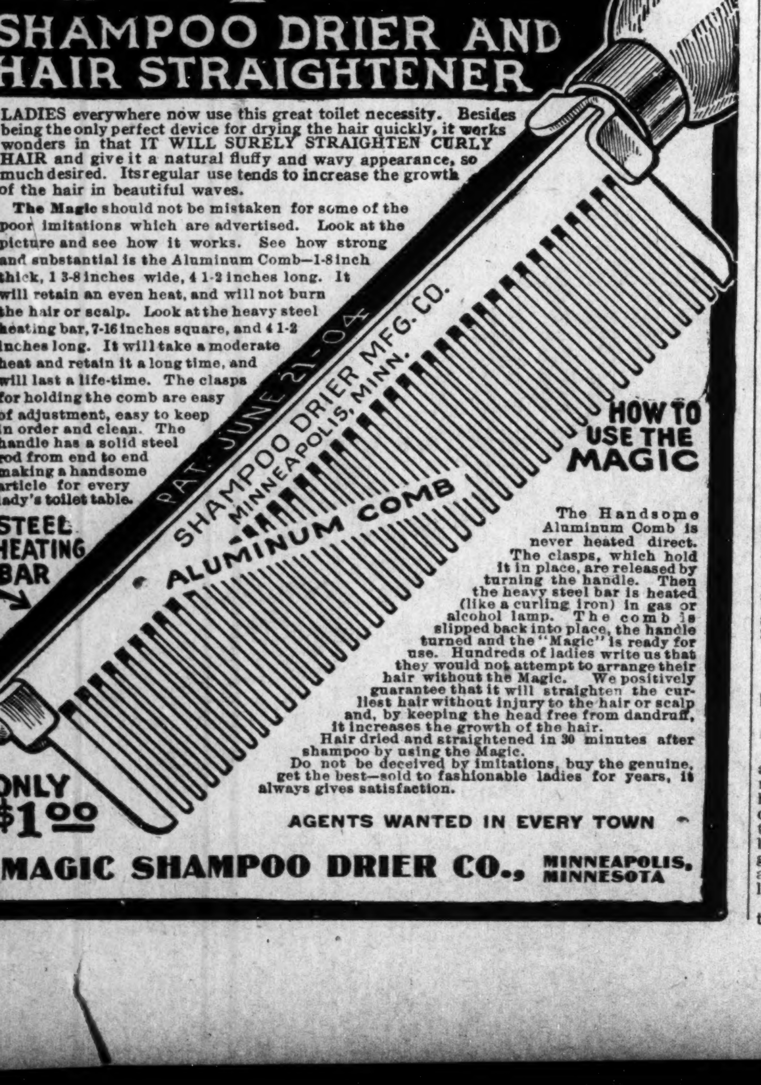
WM. H. PAYNE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Aug. 15-3t.

The MAGIC
SHAMPOO DRIER AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER

LADIES everywhere now use this great toilet necessity. Besides being the only perfect device for drying the hair quickly, it works wonders in that IT WILL SURELY STRAIGHTEN CURLY HAIR and give it a natural fluffy and wavy appearance, so much desired. Its regular use tends to increase the growth of the hair in beautiful waves.

The Magic should not be mistaken for some of the poor imitations which are advertised. Look at the picture and see how it works. See how strong and substantial is the Aluminum Comb—1-8 inch thick, 1 3-8 inches wide, 4 1-2 inches long. It will retain an even heat, and will not burn the hair or scalp. Look at the heavy steel heating bar, 7-16 inches square, and 4 1-2 inches long. It will take a moderate heat and retain it a long time, and will last a life-time. The clasps for holding the comb are easy of adjustment, easy to keep in order and clean. The handle has a solid steel rod from end to end making a handsome article for every lady's toilet table.



The Handsome Aluminum Comb is never heated direct. The clasps, which hold it in place, are released by turning the handle. Then the heavy steel bar is heated (like a curling iron) in gas or alcohol lamp. The comb is slipped back into place, the handle turned and the "Magic" is ready for use. Hundreds of ladies write us that they would not attempt to arrange their hair without the Magic. We positively guarantee that it will straighten the curliest hair without injury to the hair or scalp and, by keeping the head free from dandruff, it increases the growth of the hair.

Hair dried and straightened in 30 minutes after shampoo by using the Magic.

Do not be deceived by imitations, buy the genuine, get the best—sold to fashionable ladies for years, it always gives satisfaction.

ONLY $1.00

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN

MAGIC SHAMPOO DRIER CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

LINCOLN HAIR POMADE

A WOMAN'S JUST PRIDE IS HER HAIR.

To straighten out that kinky, curly hair, putting it in the most perfect condition to be combed into any shape, just try a bottle of LINCOLN HAIR POMADE. There is no other preparation on earth to equal LINCOLN HAIR POMADE in producing soft, beautiful hair. Lincoln Hair Pomade is a natural hair cleanser—a natural promoter of growth and naturally reduces the hair to a straight and combable condition; but also supplies the hair with a silky sheen and gloss. No matter how rough or heavy your hair is now, no matter how hard or curly it may be, the use of Lincoln Hair Pomade will give you hair that can well be the envy of others Lincoln Hair Pomade is the only highly recommended preparation for this purpose on the market.

It is Lincoln Hair Pomade you want, so refuse weak and inferior substitutes. Do not take anything that is claimed to be just as good, but insist on getting the genuine.

PRICE 15 CENTS.

Manufactured by

THE LINCOLN POMADE COMPANY, NORFOLK, VA., U. S. A.

Agents wanted everywhere. Write for particulars. If your dealer does not keep it, send 20 cents in silver or stamps to THE LINCOLN POMADE CO., Department D., Norfolk, Va., and we will send you a bottle by return mail.

Bar-Keeper's Friend Metal Polish

One Pound Boxes 25 cts., at Druggists and Dealers

INDIANA ELECTROTYPE CO.
DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS, ELECTROTYPERS
23 West Pearl Street. INDIANAPOLIS. Both Phones 1270

Hadley Bros.,
DRUGGISTS.
755-757 Indiana Avenue.
Near St. Clair St. - Indianapolis.

I submit my past administration in office as recommendation for your future support.
Elliott R. Hooton,
Candidate for
Prosecutor Marion County.

Vote For
Henry C. Cox
For Juvenile Judge,
As his fitness will warrant your support. He is a reasonable and capable man, and the people will have a square deal with him.

Hon. Lawson M. Harvey,
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
Judge Superior Court Room 4. Election Nov. 3d.

"WHO IS MIKE?"
Mike L. Jefferson,
Republican Nominee for Township Assessor
Election November 3, 1908.

Vote For
Pliny W. Bartholomew,
Candidate for Judge of Superior Court, room 5, on Democratic ticket; former Judge room 3. Record approved by the people.

Vote For
Salem D. Clark,
For State Senator.
The Popular Candidate of the People.
Will follow the dictates of his own conscience if elected.

HENRY L. KLAUSMAN,
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
Surveyor Marion County. Election November 3d.

Chas. F. Maas
For Representative,
who stands for equal privileges to all and no discriminating legislation.

A Square Deal to All
Jacob Woessner,
For Sheriff Marion County.
I pledge myself to an honest enforcement of the law as applies to the office, fair treatment to every citizen, special privileges to none.

The good of the people
Shall be my first consideration at all times.
James E. Berry,
For Assessor Center Township.
Your support is respectfully solicited.

Vote For
HENRY C. SCHROEDER,
For Township Trustee.
If elected I promise to select a committee of colored ladies from the different churches in the city to act as sponsors for worthy colored citizens entitled to the charity of the county, and shall act according to their reports.

Vote For
GEORGE HITZ
For County Commissioner 2d District.
Candidate on Prohibition Ticket.
When elected will clean out grafters in court house and save the tax payers thousands of dollars. This can be done only by putting an honest man in power.

Vote For
FRANK S. FISHBACK,
For County Treasurer,
Whose Motto is honesty and faithful performance of duty.

Carl Von Hake,
The People's Popular Candidate for
Commissioner 2d District.
Your vote solicited on the merits of an honest business career in Marion County.

SPORTING GOSSIP of the WEEK.

SOME SPORTING COMMENT.

BY CHARLES D. MARSHALL.

Tex Rickard's action in withdrawing his offer of $30,000 for a fight between Gans and Nelson at Ely, Nev., gives the San Francisco promoters a chance to sign up the best gate money pugilistic attraction in the world. The return match between the Dane and Negro would draw better than any other combination, and Promoter Coffroth has closed a deal for a forty-five round contest on Admission Day, September 9. Willus Britt, who is Nelson's new manager, is strong for a return fight with Gans, as he believes this involves less risk for Nelson. Britt says flatly he regards Gans as all in, and a return fight with Nelson as a walk-over for the Dane.

Nelson, too, is hot for the meeting, and wants to prove that his recent victory was not a fluke. He gives a logical argument in behalf of his opinion that he can beat Gans:

"When we fought at Goldfield," he said to Otto Floto, "and he failed to knock me out in almost three hours of fighting in the boiling sun, they said I had him down too fine; that the weight thatI insisted on weakened him. This time I allowed him to come in at the weight he suggested himself, and now they try to excuse his showing against me by saying he was not trained right. Wonder what excuse they will offer when I beat him again? They will probably say he is all in. I wish that some white fighter could have a lot of people around the country making excuses for him.

"If those who know anything about the fighting game would have stopped and figured, they must have conceded my chances against Gans to be good at Colma. We fought at Goldfield, and when the end came I was standing on my feet, strong and willing and able to continue. Gans was laying on the floor shouting foul. I know he was not fouled, but conceding he was fouled, it must have come to them that I was the stronger and better able to continue. Had they looked on closely when the pictures were exhibited here they would have seen that from the start to the finish I had Gans backing around the ring, that at all stages I was the aggressor. If he could defeat me in their minds, why did they not ask themselves the reason for Gans not even checking my onward march?

"They didn't figure it that way. They only remembered the battles that Gans made against Britt, Unholz and others, and then came to the conclusion that my showing against the same two men was such that Gans would whip me. They never stopped to think that I am not a ten-round fighter, and that in a finish fight or a forty-five-round bout I can knock out any man that ever gained one of those limited bout decisions over me. They, like Gans, are boxers; I am a real fighter.

"You hear people shouting the praises of Gans as the only wonderful lightweight that ever lived. Why, he should never be mentioned in the same breath with McAuliffe and Lavigne or Jem Carney, the Englishman, when that trio were in their prime. Gans is a boxer with a good stiff wallop, and that is all. He has not the heart to be a champion, because when the tide of battle goes against him he is ready to stop. If he is such a wonder, listen to this:

"Gans had me for forty-two rounds at Goldfield anad seventeen rounds at Colma, which makes fifty-nine rounds in all. If he is the wonder they say he is, why didn't he knock me out in almost sixty rounds, and why was I the man on his feet at the end of each battle and Gans the one who was lying on the floor? That question will require some explaining by those who looked upon Gans as invincible."

Of course, that is fair talk for the Dane's side of the situation. One must remember that in the first battle Gans suffered what no other fighter in history ever went through. Think of the weight question and how Gans was made to submit to many other great wrongs and disadvantages in order to be given the opportunity to fight Nelson. Does Nelson remember how at different times he butted Gans—fouled him in a dozen different ways? So brutal were his tactics that every one who saw the fight cried out for shame. The idea of a fighter beating a man in the groins and then expect him to stand and fight him sixty rounds. Who could help but call Gans a master—a prince of fighters—for holding out even to forty-two rounds amid such butchery and onslaught? A man who fights as Nelson does should always be barred from prize fighting, for he has no regard for boxing rules; he is only fit for rough and tumble matches. He does not know what science is any more than a hog.

* * *

One is forced to the oft-reiterated truism that the British are the worst of bad losers. There are, of course, exceptions, but the rank and file, the common folk who are most characteristically English, hate above all things else to be beaten, and especially to be beaten by the Yankees. Their attitude toward the American winners of the Olympic games, the things they have permitted themselves to say and to do, constitute a blot on British sportsmanship which will for many years bring blushes to the cheeks of Lord Desborough and the rest of the minority of decent sportsmen in the United Kingdom.

* * *

Packey McFarland stands ready to meet Nelson if a hitch should occur in consummating arrangements with Gans. Packey has renewed his challenge and is anxious to get Bat in the ring at any weight. "I know I can beat Nelson, and he knows it also. That is why he refuses to give me a match. If a victory over Gans will put me in line for a battle with Nelson, I will tackle Gans first," said Packey. Nelson holds a grudge towards the Irishman, and recently said he would not fight him unless a large sum was offered.

* * *

Some seventeen or eighteen years ago, as near as I can remember, there used to be around New York a young colored boxer calling himself Jack Farrell, who threatened to develop into a high-class fighter, a champion perhaps. All of a sudden he dropped out of sight. The other night I happened in to a "stag" given by one of our local boxing clubs, and judge of my amazement when I saw my protege of almost two decades ago bound into the ring with another dusky warrior, Joe Gaynor by name, to participate in the wind-up. Farrell had lost none of his cleverness. He looked a trifle fat when he entered the ring, but he soon convinced those about the ringside that he was in excellent shape. He has not lost those dangerous punches he keeps in both mitts and lets loose at times. Gaynor tasted them, and they didn't digest well. As the fight progressed Farrell began to demonstrate his superiority in the game of fisticuffs. All that saved Joe was his ability to stand punishment. His ability received a severe trying out, for Jack laced him about the ring in great shape. He was groggy at several intervals of the bout, particularly in the fourth round, when Jack stung him on his nose and brought the claret. In the third Farrell worked his double shift with good effect and had Joe up in the air. It became so that Gaynor realized that he could not protect his face. Farrell tried hard to land flush on the jaw, but never got one over. It was Jack's fight all the way through. Joe was tickled to death when the final gong butted in and put a stop to the inevitable slaughter which would have surely followed had they gone another round.

* * *

The season is not far off for football, and now the coaches are busy making selections for their line-ups. To my way of viewing things I think football will enjoy a great deal of popularity this season, as there will be many more admirers than before—that is, among our people. So many have been spending the summer months reading up on the game that have never given it a moment's consideration heretofore. Concerning football teams, there will be some strong teams to do battle on the gridiron, judging from present indications. The Herculean Club, of this city, has begun signing some real stars—that is, men with established records—and I am satisfied that this club will be able to give Richmond, Ky., a stronger fight than in former seasons. There should also be a change of score in the game between Chicago and this Indianapolis team, considering the "Herks'" strength last year and that which it promises to be this year, providing Chicago will determine to be a little more on the square and watery gridirons do not prevail. I rest my high hopes on the success of the "Herks" this season from the fact that that wonderful little whirlwind, Phil Owens, has agreed to enter the "Herks" line-up. Of course, there are to be a few other stars in this line-up, whom Manager Gaillard figures it best to not mention just yet. There might be a return of Hays and Brutus Owens, and should there be, that will add a deal more strength to this team.

Indianapolis has a deal more teams to contend with, taking, for instance, Richmond, Ky., Louisville, Cincinnati or Chicago squads, than she may find it in her power to defeat. But you may say that a wonderful chance exists to defeat all if fair play be extended them. It was noticed that at nearly every game the "Herks" played last season, especially out of town, too much ruffianism and unfairness of the worst sort was resorted to. Let us all be fair in our football games this season, because all the pleasure that can be derived from the game can only be through fairness. Let the rules of the game work in supremacy.

* * *

Joe Butcher, better known as "Old Butch Brown," and who has been a famous twirler in the knobs o' Tennessee, sat in his restaurant at 440 1-2 Indiana avenue, up the Little Savoy, and spoke of baseball days that he had seen. "Butch" always likes to speak of "those days," and then laughs. "Wonder why he laughs?" said a fellow the other day as he sat down to one of those fine lunches that Mrs. "Butch" can surely cook. "Why," says "Butch," "because one season I pitched forty-two and never struck a man, but most of them knocked me over the fence when they wanted to."

GEORGE DIXSON'S CAREER.

Being a Historical Sketch of the Great Fighter.

—By John L. Footslug.—

(Continued from last week.)

It was not long after that O'Rourke took Dixon to England to meet Nunc Wallace before the Pelican Club for the featherweight championship of Great Britain, although McCarthy was still the American champion in that class. Wallace would have been only a good second rater in this country, and Dixon beat him in eighteen rounds with comparative ease. Johnny Murphy, a great little pugilist, who had Boston ringsters by the ears, was pitted against Dixon after that, and after forty rounds of the hardest kind of fighting before the Gladstone Club of Providence, R. I., Dixon got the decision on his merits.

Getting down to his most important ring battles, we come to Dixon's second fight with Cal McCarthy for the featherweight title. This affair was decided near Troy, in the presence of 5,000 sporting men from all parts of the country. The fight was for a purse of $3,800, $200 to the loser, with a $2,000 side bet. Dixon's luck was a big factor in the victory scored by him. A friend of the two pugilists called on them as they were resting in neighboring hotels before entering the ring. Dixon was trained to the minute, was in excellent spirits and also confident, as he had received a tip as to McCarthy's real physical condition. Dixon was never a boaster, but that night as he lay on his cot he said:

"I think I'm going to win that ohampionship this time, and it won't be another seventy-round fight, you can bet!"

"You look pretty fit, Cal," said the friend to McCarthy, as he greeted the latter and tried to encourage him.

"Do I?" was his sad reply. "But have you seen the other fellow? I hear he's fit to fight for his life?"

Little McCarthy, as he sat there waiting for the word to go to his Waterloo, showed the marks of long, hard dissipation. When Jere Dunn, the referee, called Dixon and McCarthy to hte center of the ring, competent judges saw quickly that McCarthy was not in form. The New Yorkers who had bet on his chances tried hard to hedge, but it was too late, for Dixon had become a strong favorite. McCarthy had Jack McAuliffe behind him in the ring, and he gave him plenty of sound advice, but it availed nothing, as McCarthy soon fought himself out and became completely fagged out after seven or eight rounds.

Dixon was after him all this time, ripping that wonderful left into the body and swinging his powerful right to the head and neck. McCarthy, after backing away, tried several times to land his famous double handed knockout, but he could not reach the black. So, after twenty-two rounds of one-sided milling, McCarthy dropped to the boards from sheer exhaustion and was counted out. Dixon did not have a scratch when he left the ring. It was his luck to catch the champion when the latter was at his worst.

It is a noteworthy fact that Dixon weighed 115 pounds ringside for McCarthy in both fights, as that was the old-time recognized featherweight limit. It was Dixon's manager, however, who afterward gradually brought the weight up to 122 pounds, weighing in three or four hours before the beginning of the contest.

Dixon's next important battle was with Abe Willis, who was heralded as the "Great Australian Champion"—so much so that the California Athletic Club hung up a purse of $4,200, of which $750 went to the loser. Willis was only a third rater, and Dixon, his luck still with him, beat the overrated Antipodean in five easy rounds. Everything was breaking well for the featherweight champion in those days and Manager O'Rourke picked new victims for Dixon one after another with rare judgment.

Fred Johnson, the alleged featherweight champion of England, was imported by the Coney Island Athletic Club to meet Dixon for a purse of $4,500. The weight was 118 pounds at 3 o'clock, or six hours before entering the ring. Johnson was a very willing worker, but he should never have agreed to this light weight. He had almust run himself to death on the Coney Island sands when his stupid trainer found that two nights before the mill the Englishman was much overweight. So Johnson was made to take a dose of medicine which rattled his system and took all of his strength away, with the result that when he got on the scales he was weak.

But he drank beef tea in quantities and managed to pick up considerable weight and strength before he crawled through the ropes. It was a hard battle, in which Johnson did nobly, but he actually took on two pounds during the mill. In the fourteenth round Dixon rushed the Englishman, who some people still insist was back-heeled. Johnson's head hit the hard floor with great force, the referee counting him out. Thus was Dixon's fighting luck again well illustrated.

There was a clean-cut, clever boy named Jack Skelly who had won the world's amateur championship in the featherweight class. He looked so good and game to former State Senator William H. Reynolds that the latter offered to back Skelly against Dixon for $5,000 a side. The match was quickly made, and the Olympic Club of New Orleans immediately hung up a purse of $12,500 for the battle. This was one of the three memorable fights in the fistic carnival held in the Crescent City in September, 1892, when John L. Sullivan was stopped by James J. Corbett and Jack McAuliffe knocked out Billy Myer, the Streator Cyclone.

A sum of $17,500 in purse and stakes was more than Dixon or any other boy in his class had ever before battled for. It was Dixon's luck that Skelly was foolishly induced to train at Bay St. Louis, where he soon contracted fever, which made it impossible for him to get into proper condition. In addition to this misfortune, Skelly's backer, who was at the training quarters, took Johnny Griffin, a clever lightweight, aside two days before the fight and gave him secret instructions to box Skelly, also to "go at him hard," just to find out if Jack could stand the gaff. Skelly was told that it was going to be merely an exhibition—a fatal mistake. Griffin followed instructions and sailed in hammer and tongs. In the second round so hard did Griffin hit that he broke Skelly's nose. So it can be imagined wnat shape Skelly was in for this important mill.

He was advised to throw up the match, but rather than have his backer lose the $5,000 he decided to go ahead. Dixon, of course, knew all about Skelly's plight, so when the fight started the featherweight champion simply jabbed with his long left until he had Skelly's nose spread all over his face. For eight rounds Skelly fought gamely, while suffering agony, after which his chief second, Jack McAuliffe, humanely threw up the sponge. Incidentally, Dixon was lucky to get away from New Orleans with a whole skin, for some of the hot-headed Southern sports actually wanted to shoot Dixon in the ring for "whipping a decent white boy."

Luck followed the little champion until he acquired the drink habit. While his manager was satisfied with a few glasses of beer after a victory, Dixon would get a pocketful of money and start opening wine and buying drinks for everybody like a millionaire out on a lark. The colored fighter had a big heart and slipped many a five or ten spot to broken-down boxers and old friends. In fact, he threw his winnings to the four winds. He was on the down grade because of his habits when his manager pitted him against Terry McGovern at the Broadway A. C. in January, 1900. McGovern was in his prime then, and he simply slaughtered Dixon in eight rounds. It was pitiful to see "Little Chocolate" practically beaten to death for the sake of a few dollars, when in view of his weakened condition he should never have been allowed to enter the ring.

Outside of the ring Dixon was a very quiet little man. He never talked fight of his own will and never got into a row if he could help it. A friend the other day recalled when Dixon, then appearing at a Bowery theater, got into a row with his manager. O'Rourke lost his tempre and punched Dixon in the face with his bare knuckles. Dixon was not only dazed, but he was surprised at his manager's conduct, and wanted to cancel his engagement with O'Rourke on the spot. But after friends had talked with the little boxer he agreed to make up with O'Rourke, provided the latter would offer to shake hands first, but Dixon never forgot the incident.

Two years ago, while Jack McAuliffe was touring Europe with Big Tim Sullivan, he ran across Dixon in London. The former featherweight champion was hungry, also shabby. In fact, he was poverty-stricken. McAuliffe took him into a restaurant and treated him to a fine meal. Then he bought a suit of clothes for Dixon and took him to Big Tim's room at the Hotel Cecil. Sullivan knew the litite fellow well and gave him not only money, but a first-class ticket to New York. But when Dixon arrived there he found that his old-time followers had deserted him. The new generation of ring followers had forgotten him entirely, and his former friends turned their backs—all but big-hearted old John L. Sullivan. "I've blown my luck," said Dixon to John L. one day, as they were chatting together over old times.

"So did I once," replied the big fellow, "but I've cut out drink and I've got it all back!"

"I'm afraid it's too late to shift now," said the little fellow sadly. "I know I'm all in and that the end is near."

Good fortune, once the boy's mainstay, had gone forever.

CHAMPION TAYLOR RETURNS.

J. B. Taylor, the 400-meter runner, has returned to America with a number of the American team. In speaking of the Olympic games he said in part: "The deal those Englishmen gave us was about the worst thing I ever heard of. It was simply a plain piece of robbery. That the 400-meter race should have gone to the credit of America and not England is the unanimous opinion of all Americans and is shared by not a few Englishmen. Just think of them deliberately pulling me off of the track and not allowing me to finish. When the signal was made I had not got into position. Why would they not have some handicap on me? In the first place I had no spirit to take part in the games because of the strong feeling against us shown from the very beginning of this unfair meet."

GUNTHER AND CRAWFORD DRAW.

George Gunther, of Philadelphia, and Tommy Crawford, of Kane, a., went the limit of their twelve-round bout before the Dunkirk Cycle Club, at Dunkirk, N. Y., on July 31, the final gong finding the men in a furious mix-up in the center of the ring, both apparently as strong as in the opening round. The go was of the slam-bang order, with not a second's let-up throughout. Gunther did the most of the forcing and landed the greater share of the clean blows. In the infighting he showed marked supremacy, but at arm's length was slugged to a standstill, Crawford several times jarring the Negro to the toes with a vicious right cross.

BLUES DEFEAT LUTHERS.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

OKLAHOMA, Okla.—The Oklahoma Blues defeated the Luther B. J. C.'s in an exciting game, August 4, at Luther, Okla., by the score of 6 to 4. Batteries—Blues, F. Leath and A. Hudson; Luthers, M. Dial and E. Campbell. This game made ten straights the Blues have won. Leath's pitching was a feature of the game. Out of eight games pitched by Leath he has lost one, and that was a 14-inning game.

DENVER FINDS BURNHAM EASY.

Special to THE FREEMAN.

DENVER, Col., August 20.—The Denver Giants defeated the Burnham club last Sunday by a score of 15 to 8. A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the game. The batteries were: Giants, Seth and Buchanon; Burnham, Smith and Brown.

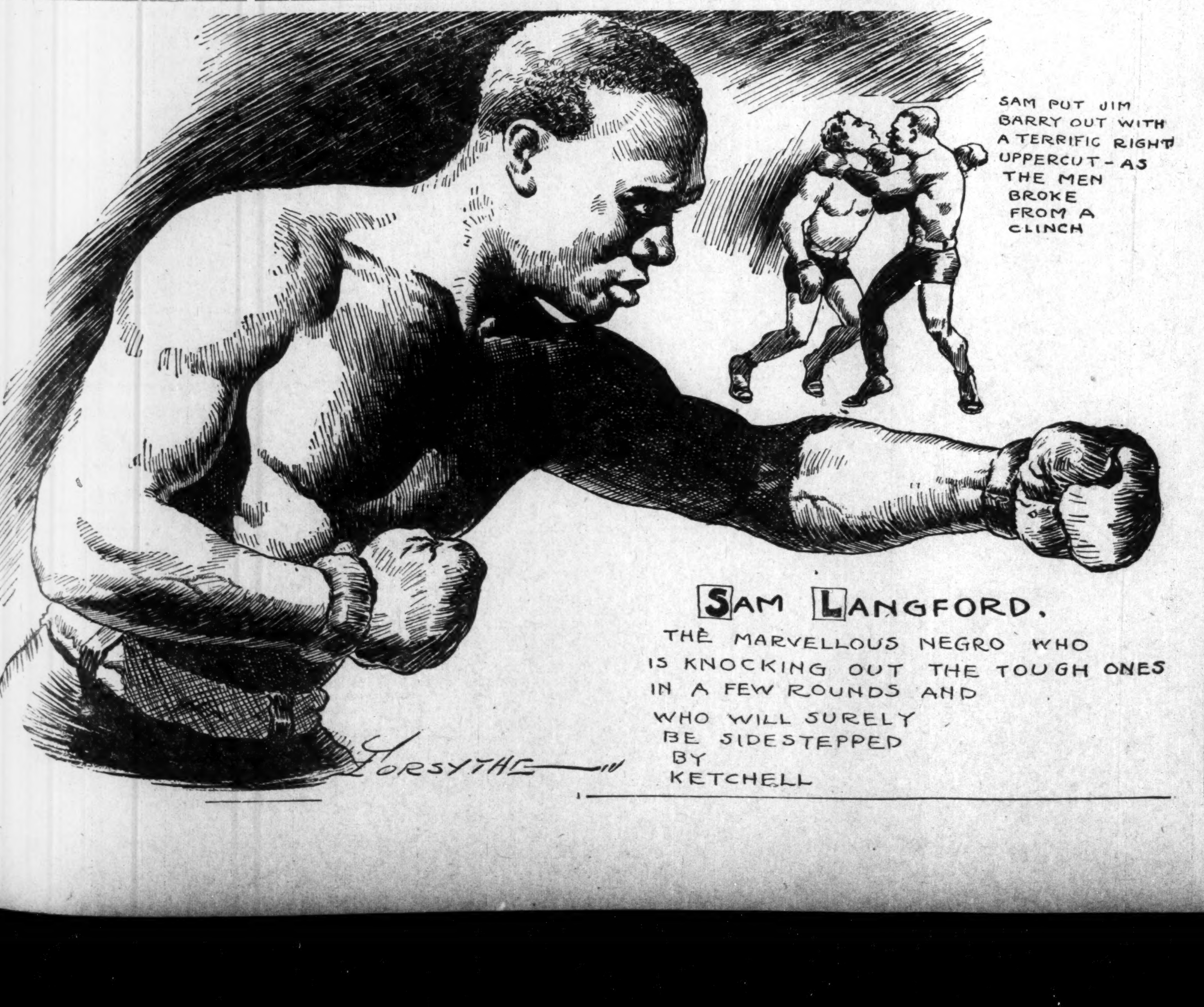
CAN LANGFORD MAKE WEIGHT?

Is Sam a Middleweight or a Lightweight?

The fight following public seems to be in a perplexed state regarding the weight of Sam Langford, the latest sensation in the way of a fighting machine. Sam's manager claims the Negro can make the middleweight limit with ease, and, in fact, is usually well inside of it. Others who have watched Sam in the recent fights he has had claim that he is a well-developed and full-fledged heavyweight, being close to the 180-pound notch.

Sam has been talking right along about matching up with middleweights, claiming he was entitled to a crack at Stanley Ketchell. Whether or no Sam is able to make the limit of 158 pounds, as it is generally accepted as the outside figure for that class, he is not likely to be called upon to prove it, as far as Ketchell is concerned, since the Montana man already has declared himself as being in favor of a tightening of the color line.

It appears that if Langford is a real middleweight he would not be so free to take on men weighing up to the 200-pound notch. He is a real giant killer, and his recent string of victories over the best second division heavyweights in the world proves that Sam either is about the bravest of the middleweights, or else is like all the rest of them, and is a cheater on the weight question.



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CITY AND SOCIETY.

Virgil Bell has returned from a visit with relatives at Hopkinsvile, Ky.

Boney Allen has returned to the city from Louisville for a few days.

Marion Reece has returned from Toledo, O., and other points for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Retta Moss is at Atlantic City.

Miss Ladeska Tyler and mother are visiting in the East.

Alex. Craighead fell unconscious Wednesday on his way home from work.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCann of 614 Blackford street is seriously ill with brain fever.

Regular services at Allen Chapel tomorrow. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. George P. Sampson.

Miss Ada Lee King, of Springfield, O., is in the city for a few days. She is at the Parker House.

Miss E. Travers, of Cincinnati, O., is visiting Mrs. Irene Downs of North Missouri street, this week.

Mrs. Vina Owens, of Richmond, Ky., mother of Brutus and Phillip Owens, is visiting in the city this week.

George L. Knox delivered a lecture at Bethel A. M. E. church at Noblesville, Ind., last Sunday night.

Miss Gertrude Anderson, of Terre Haute, Ind., is the guest of Mrs. John Powell in Susquehanna street, this week.

Misses Nannie Berry, Edna Camp and Emma Alexander of Louisville, Ky., were the guest of Mrs. A. E. Webber, Sunday.

John R. Snyder, who has been spending the week in the city, returned to his home in Evansville, Ind., Thursday evening.

There will be held at 635 Blake street Monday evening a platform meeting to be known as "An evening with the politicians."

A "Tom Thumb" wedding will be given at St. Paul Temple Thursday evening under the auspices of the U-Go and I-Go Club.

Prof. John Evans, formerly of this city and recently of the public schools of Crawfordsville, Ind., will teach next year at St. Louis, Mo.

F. Morris Murray, secretary-treasurer of Murray Brothers printing and publishing company located in Washington, D. C.. spent last week in the city.

H. C. Everett, of Frankfort, Ky., is in the city visiting his sister, Mrs. Harry Dunnington. He is employed as a storekeeper for the goverment.

There will be a grand rally of states at Jones Tabernacle tomorrow. The services will open with an old-fashioned prayer meeting at 5:30 a. m. Rev. Bailey will preach at 3:30.

The Indiana District Conference of the A. M. E. church is in session at Shelbyville, Ind., this week. Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Bailey, Superintendent Skelton and George L. Knox were in attendance.

Mrs. Nina Floyd Board, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Floyd in Blake street died last Friday night after an illness of several months. The funeral services were held at St. Philips Episcopal church, of which she was a member Monday afternoon, conducted by Father Sergeant of St. David's church.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Phillips, of 925 North Senate avenue, entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Wheeler of New York City, and Miss Travers, of Cincinnati, O., last Wednesday evening. The evening was pleasently spent at whist. Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Downs, the Misses Good and Howard and Mr. Mapel Churchill were among those of the city who were present.

CLEARANCE SALE
SUITS, SKIRTS, WAISTS.
KISER'S, Washington and Delaware Streets.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Jesse Wheeler, of New York City, are visiting Mrs. Emma Crawford and son in West Vermont street. Mr. Wheeler is a brother of Mrs. Crawford whom she had not seen in seventeen years. Mr. Wheeler will leave in a few days for Chicago and New York and Mrs. Wheeler will remain in the city for the winter. Since coming here they have attended many social functions given in their honor.

The Winburn-Roberts family reunion at Noblesville, Ind., last Sunday was quite a social success, a large number being present. Addresses were made by Ezra Roberts, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., John D. Kersey, of Logansport, Ind., and George L. Knox of this city. Mrs. Virginia Harvey Taylor gave selections and Miss Daisy Roberts was mistress of ceremonies. The following officers were elected; president, Stephen Roberts; vice president, Cassius Hammond, treasurer, Mrs. Mollie Armstrong; secretary, Charles W. Winbury.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The Y. M. C. A. directors have decided to put on a band contest in West North street on the evenings of September 1, 2, and 3; which will be held in connection with a great musical and street carnival which is expected to eclipse anything yet held this season. Everybody is requested to keep disengaged for these dates. Big time is in store for all.

The McColl Bible Class continues to interest men, the attendance has been something exceptional. Eighteen to twenty men turn out every Sunday morning at 8 a. m. and study the Bible under the direction of Rev. C. W. McColl for whom the class is named. The sessions last just one hour adjourning promtly at 9 o'clock. All men are invited regardless of their religious belief.

Death List.

The death report for this week is as follows; Rufus Smith, Sylvester Thornton, Fannie Blanford, Robert Moffett, Chester Gibbs, Anna Sharp, George Wright and George Adams.

Death Claims George A. Woods.

George A. Woods, aged 51, manager of the cafe in the Board of Trade Building, died about 9:30 last Wednesday night at his home, 1126 South State avenue, from Bright's disease. He had been sick for eight weeks, but his condition did not become serious until a few days ago. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Mrs. Susan Walker Miller Dead.

After several months' illness, Mrs. Susan Walker Miller, wife of Seymour Miller, living at 1310 North street, died Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock. Mrs. Miller was well-known, having been active for many years in church, school, fraternity and club life. She was a member of Simpson Chapel. For twenty-three years, including the last year, she was a teacher in the city schools. She belonged also to the Union Chapter of the Eastern Star, the Daughters of Charity and Household of Ruth No. 34. Aside from being active in several social clubs, she was a member of the Woman's Club and the Women's Improvement Club, both of which have for their purpose charitable and welfare work.

The funeral was held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Simpson Chapel. The Rev. J. S. Bailey officiated. The burial was at Crown Hill.

LEBANON EASY FOR A. B. C.'S.

Indianapolis Colored Sluggers Knock Out 9-to-3 Victory.

LEBANON, Ind., August 14.—The Indianapolis A. B. C.'s had an easy time winning from the Lebanon team here today by the score of 9 to 3. The feature of the game was the batting of the visitors. Laughlin played a great game, accepting six chances. The score:

A. B. C.'S.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Granger, s. s.	0	1	0	4	1
Herron, c. f.	0	3	1	0	0
Allen, 3b	1	1	2	2	0
Merida, 2b	2	3	1	2	1
Board, 1b	3	3	12	2	0
Gordon, c.	2	4	8	1	0
Davis, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Higbee, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0
Johnson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	16	27	11	2

LEBANON.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Shelby, 2b	1	1	0	3	2
Walls, 3b	1	1	3	0	1
I. Pierce, 1b	1	0	9	2	1
Pavey, s. s.	0	0	3	4	0
Laughlin, c. f.	0	1	5	0	0
Howey, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
P. Pierce, r. f.	0	0	2	0	1
Cox, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Lafollette, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Hall, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	3	3	27	12	6

A. B. C.'s.........0 0 0 2 2 0 3 2 0—9
Lebanon ....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Innings pitched—Johnson, 9; Hall, 6 1-3; Lafollette, 2 2-3. Base hits made—Off Johnson, 2; off Hall, 13; off Lafollette, 3. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off Hall, 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 7; by Hall, 2; by Lafollette, 1. Hit by pitcher—Laughlin. Two-base hits—Merida, Gordon, Hall. Three-base hits—Gordon, Board. Sacrifice hits—Board, Merida. Stolen bases—Board, Gordon, Higbee, Johnson, Shelby, Walls, Laughlin. Passed balls—Gordon. Time—2:00. Umpire—Moore. Attendance—300.

A. B. C.'S SPLIT EVEN WITH THE ATKINS.

The games thought to be the decisive measure between the Atkins and the A. B. C.'s were played Sunday, August 16, at the South Side Atkins Park. The result was a split in a double header. The first game went to the A. B. C.'s 4 to 2 and the second was a shut out in favor of the Atkins 3 to 0. Higbee hurled both games for the colored brewers, meeting his Waterloo in the second. Both games were a splendid exhibition of amateur base ball. Perhaps the largest crowd of the season turned out to witness the contests. The crowd was estimated at 1,400. The score:

A. B. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Gringer, lf.	0	1	1	1	0
Herron, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Allen, 3	0	1	3	3	1
Hutchinson, s.	1	1	0	1	1
Merida, 2	0	1	3	3	0
Board, 1	1	3	6	1	2
Gordon, c.	0	1	12	2	0
Davis, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Higbee, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	4	11	27	11	4

Atkins.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Kenworthy, s.	1	0	1	3	0
R. Ludwig, cf.	1	0	3	1	0
Uhl, 1	0	0	13	0	0
Scanlon, 2	0	0	1	2	2
Bryant, 3	0	1	0	3	2
Gisler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Kiley, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Dilliger, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Schissel, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Ludwig, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	2	1	27	17	3

A. B. C.'s........ 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0—4
Atkins .... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Bases on balls—Off Ludwig, 1; off Higbee, 2. Struck out—By Ludwig, 5; by Higbee, 11. Two-base hit—Merida. Three base hit—Board. Sacrifice hits—Franger, R. Ludwig. Stolen bases—Herron 2, Granger, Allen 2, Hutchinson, Board. Umpire—Goodman. Time—1:40.

SECOND GAME.

A. B. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Granger, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Herron, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Allen, 3	0	1	2	2	0
Board, 1	0	0	14	3	1
Gordon, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Davis, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Higbee, p.	0	1	1	6	0
Totals	0	4	27	16	1

Atkins.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Kenworthy, s.	1	0	2	2	0
R. Ludwig, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Uhl, 1	0	1	10	2	0
Scanlon, 2	0	1	1	0	0
Gisler, 3	0	2	2	1	0
Bagley, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Kiley, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Schissel, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Milam, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Dauss, p.	0	0	1	4	0
*Bryant	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	7	27	10	0

*Batted for Milam in third.

A. B. C.'s........ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Atkins .... 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 *—3

Innings pitched—Milam, 3; Dauss, 6. Hits—Off Milam, 1; off Dauss, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 1; off Higbee, 1. Struck out—By Milam, 4; by Dauss, 1; by Higbee, 1. Wild pitch—Dauss. Two-base hits—R. Ludwig, Allen. Sacrifice hits—Gisler, Scanlon, Uhl, Gordon. Stolen bases—Bodgley, Herron. Time—1:40. Umpire—Goodman. Attendance—1,400.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Board is still hitting the ball.

The absence of the "game keeper" was conspicuous.

Rube Washington is a good man on the coaching lines.

The superiority of the two teams is yet to be determined. Who will win out?

Ran Butler, the genial manager, was all smiles over the result of the games.

Congratulations are in order to both umpires. Their decisions were generally accepted as fair and impartial.

The sentiment of the crowd was equally divided. The colored men had as many rooters as the whites at all stages.

The failure of Gordon to hold three perfect throws at the plate caused the score to be 3 to 0 instead of 1 to 0.

Had Higbee got away with his attempted double header stunt he would have been the black Durham of the season.

Herron's failure to return the ball from center after pulling down a difficult fly in the last game caused a score which should have been an easy out.

Todd's wild heave to first in the second game after a brilliant stop was costly. The chance was difficult, however, and the great third baseman is still cock of the walk.

The white ladies in attendance were persistent rooters for the Atkins team. The colored sisters, though less in numbers, tested their lungs for the A. B. C.'s. All were good natured throughout.

A. B.-C.'S PLAY CHICAGO UNIONS.

A good game of ball will be played at Northwestern Park tomorrow when the A. B. C.'s meet the Chicago Unions in a double header. The Unions are known to be one of the fastest colored teams in the country. The Indianapolis colored champions have been defeating all comers and expect that Sunday's game will be no exception.

The Unions defeated the A. B. C.'s in a series of three games early this season, but may be disappointed this time.

TOUSSAINTS DIVIDE HONORS.

The Toussaint Baseball Club defeated the Kahn Tailoring Company in a 12-inning game by a score of 6 to 5 last Sunday morning at Northwestern Park. In the afternoon the Toussaints crossed bats with the Laucks and lost to the whites by a score of 3 to 2. A feature of the game was the double play which Capt. Hood and Third Baseman Hogan of Toussaints figured in. Manager Harrison has made arrangements for a game with Macey, Ind., in that citly, tomorrow. Many fans will attend.

LOCALS LOSE TWO GAMES.

Special to The Freeman.

Middlesboro, Ky.—An interesting game of ball was played at the East End Park Friday of last week between Middlesboro and Corbin, the home team losing by the score of 1 to 0. Saturday Knoxville, Tenn., sluggers trounced the locals 4 to 2.

LEAGUE OPPOSES W. H. TAFT.

Special to The Freeman.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—According to Rev. J. Milton Waldron, D. D., of Washington, the Negroes of the country are becoming engaged in a formidable movement against Taft.

Dr. Waldron says that all the anti-Roosevelt and anti-Taft Negro organizations, and their sympathizers among the colored people, are being merged with the National Negro American Political League of which he is president.

He says that the league has determined to support Bryan for President, and that it will conduct a campaign of its own among the colored people of every State, with the object of defeating Mr. Taft.

Along this line the following telegram was sent to Mr. Bryan yesterday:

"Hon. William J. Bryan, Fairview, Lincoln, Neb.

"We congratulate you upon your nomination to the Presidency by the representatives of the American people—not by the hirelings of a boss—and we predict your election next November by a handsome majority. Judging from assurances given us by our people throughout the North and West, you will receive 75 per cent of the colored vote.

"J. MILTON WALDRON, D. D.,
"President the National Negro American Political League."

CHICAGO VOTERS ORGANIZE.

Special to The Freeman.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—Three hundred colored men, representing nearly every ward in the city, met Tuesday night, Aug. 18, at the Institutional Church, 3825 Dearborn street, and organized the Chicago Colored People's Law and Order League. It is understood that the league was formed for the purpose of driving from the city the vicious element among Negroes.

A STERLING CITIZEN.

Oscar Hadley, the present incumbent of the office of State Treasurer, is again the choice of the Republican party to succeed himself. Mr. Hadley is a man known throughout the commonwealth for his probity and uprightness. His past service as the guardian of the people's money is approved by all lovers of honesty and ability. He is presented not as an unknown and untried quantity, but as one who has passed safely through the crucible of politics unscathed by corrupt influences and questionable dealings. The office to which he aspires for re-election is an important one and should be carefully considered by the colored voters. Mr. Hadley has made a clean officer and deserves the support of the people.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Four beautiful lots, Columbia Place, only $300; $25 cash, $5 mouth. Also lot Chicago street, same terms. Lew Nicoli, 200 Unity Building.

The genuine Carter's Rheumatic Remedy sent by mail on receipt of price 50 cts (stamps) Has cured others; will cure you. Address B.P. Blodau, druggest, Indianapolis. Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted—Colored agents. Good pay. Chowning Card Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Bennett Bros.: Transfer, Coal, Kindling, Flour, and Feed, 417 Indiana Avenue, New Phone 2977.

TO LET—Colored people see my new flat, "The Elite," 718 Indiana Ave.; finest three-room suites in the city; modern. J. A. Shirley, 915 State Life.

Young lady of education, industrious, desires correspondence with gentleman of reputable standing. Must have a trade or profession. Object, marriage. Address Miss E. B. Thompson, Squirrel Island, Me.

Business Locals

Woodbine Perfume, Oh! how fragrant exquisite, enchanting, bewitching. Only at Blodau's Drug Store.

'Phone your wants to us. We call for and deliver prescriptions. Anything ordered by 'phone will be selected as carefully as if you called in person. No extra charges, Gauld's Pharmacy, New 1178; Old, Main 4032.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Special to The Freeman.

An excellent musical program was rendered by Mrs. Ed. Mallory at Second Baptist Church on South Main street August 9. Sevreal excellent selections were rendered by the choir and the program was as follows: Recitation, Mrs. Emma Florence; reading, Mrs. Samuel Crutchfield; piano solo, Miss Mabel Johnson; paper, Mrs. A. H. Kinniebrew; select reading, Mrs. Della Harris; bass solo, Thomas Glass, Mrs. W. M. Triplett and Dr. A. H. Kinniebrew had charge of the collection. Mrs. Triplett's collection was $61.10. The collection all together was $109. The Second Baptist Church will have another rally the second Sunday in September. They are preparing to build a new church. Little Lenora Kinniebrew and Joseph Corbin succeeded in raising $25 in helping to build the new church. ...The supper given recently by Mrs. Franklin's club was largely attended and $20 was raised...Mrs. Anna Mounts, who has been visiting friends in St. Louis, Mo., has returned home...Mrs. Dora Blue of Springfield, Ill., was a Sunday visitor in our city August 9...Mrs. F. Smith is now pleasantly domiciled at the home of Mrs. F. Tates on Anna street...Mrs. Otis Wallace left recently for a three weeks visit with friends and relatives in Bowling Green, Mo. During her stay there she will be joined by her husband, who will spend several days...Mrs. M. G. Davis royally entertained at an excellent supper August 9, Mrs. Martha Chrenshaw of Chicago and Miss Mabel Johnson of St. Paul, Minn...Miss Fanny Turner has a very sore eye...Leonard Wheeler had the misfortune recently to break his wrist, which is very painful...Mallory Bros. played August 10 at a picnic at Murrayville and also ARugust 12 at a Republican meeting...The supper given recently at the Mt. Emery Baptist Church was largely attended and a good success... The supper given recently by the Stewarts of Bethel A. M. E. Church was largely attended and a good success...Rev. Mason of Chicago preached an able sermon at Mt. Emery Baptist Church Sunday morning and evening, August 9... Mrs. Ed Terry is on the sick list.

GREENVILLE, TEX.

Special to The Freeman.

Miss Anna Daniel is able to be out again, after two weeks of illness....Mrs. Mattie Devance is still suffering with her foot, in which she stuck a nail some time ago....Miss Emma Baker is confined to her bed....Essie Eubanks is able to greet her little playmates again, after a three weeks' illness....Mrs. Effie Cradock is improving....Mrs. Rusk is reported some better....The famous Wiley Quartette was in our city for two nights and made a big hit. Mr. Martin Burkley, in his select reading, was grand....Jodie Tycer is out of the city....Riley Wright was down in east Texas last week, visiting friends and relatives....Joe Culberson is resting very well. He was severely gored by his hog last Sunday night....A. B. Culberson has moved from North Johnson street to West Lee street, with George Stenson. Would be glad to see his friends and customers. Call around....Elin Smith and Miss Hetty Pettey and Hugh King and Miss Iva Wilson were married last week. ....Mrs. Mattie Melson gave a reception in honor of the famous Wiley Quartette. ....George Jenkins is in Dallas, which place he expects to make his future home. ....O. C. Perfener was the guest of Mrs. C. A. Lowe last week....Joe Morris, formerly of this city, and Miss Leana Wagner, of this city, were married in St. Louis, Mo., last week, and reside at 121 Chestnut street, in that city....Dr. M. J. Atkinson and I. H. Hines have improved their homes with a coat of white paint. ....Mrs. H. H. Reed is yet very sick.... Cain Batey is again on duty, after a two weeks' lay-off....John Coffery has joined the church....J. A. Sorrell was at Campbell last week....Mrs. Jerome gave a reception last Wednesday night in honor of Miss F. F. Mapps.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Special to The Freeman.

Henry Newman, foreman at the Southern freight depot, is sick this week.... Mrs. Ella Brown and sister, of 1210 West Walnut street, were on a visit to French Lick Springs last week....Miss Christine Bryant, of Frankfort, Ky., was in the city this week to visit Miss Clara Harris, 1213 West Walnut street....Mr. and Mrs. Henry Warren, of 1219 West Walnut street, entertained their brother from Indianapolis last week....Mrs. Satia Butler is visiting her mother, Mrs. Cook, at 1307 Stone street. She is from Frankfort, Ky. ....Mrs. W. O. Martin, of French Lick, Ind., is in the city, visiting her mother and friends....Mrs. Harry Jackson and children are visiting Mrs. Flora Clark and family, at Indianapolis.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO LEXINGTON.

Old-time basket meeting. Special train to Lexington, Ky., L. & N. First Street Station, the fourth Sunday, August 23. William Bennett, manager, 640 Preston street, Louisville, Ky.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Special to The Freeman.

At the lovely home of Mrs. C. H. King on West South street, on the evening of August 15, there was given a reception in honor of Miss Ethel McCree of Atlanta, Ga. The guests were Misses Katie Davis, Hattie Baker, Maywood Mitchell, of Washington, D. C., Lulu Peace, Christenia Perry, Goldie Scruggs, Messrs. Willie Williams, J. B. Davis, of Pensacola, Fla., Dennis Branch, Benjamin Hinton, Hosea A. Price of Panama, M. C. King of Franklinton, N. C., Rayford H. Lightner of Chester, S. C., Mr. Peace and Mr. Jeffries...Miss McCree won many friends while in the Oak City. She left for her home on Monday to enter school at Atlanta University...Miss Katie Davis, who has recently completed her course in college at Cheyenne, Pa., has been offered a position in Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute...Miss Lulu Evans spent Sunday in Garner, N. C...Rev. C. H. Williamson, business manager of the Baptist Sentinel, delivered the annula address to the St. Lukes at Richmond, Va...A. W. Pegues and son, Albert, have returned from their visit to Richmond...Lawyer Geo. W. Yores will lead the B. Y. P. U. at the First Baptist Church Sunday evening...The Freeman will be delivered at your door every Saturday evening. J. B. Allen, agent.

HUMPHREY, ARK.

Special to The Freeman.

Master Losson Phillips, the son of Mrs. Maggie Phillips, was drowned last Friday night at Lake Village. His remains were brought home Saturday evening and interred in Crooked Creek Cemetery Sunday....F. A. Scott is again engaged with the Staabs Sawmill Company....Miss Dora Greer is teaching a three months summer school three miles north of town. ....J. W. Herron, grand master of Western Thinkers, has convened the Grand Lodge at Hot Springs this week.

MINEOLA, TEX.

Special to The Freeman.

It is very hot in this part of the country...Three bales of cotton sold here last week...Mrs. Susan Anderson has been very sick, but is now better...A great many of the people have gone West to pick cotton...Mrs. Mollie Price arrived home from Greenville safe.

Let us tell you about College Heights.

Introductory Sale!
—OF—
Walk-Over Oxfords.
Men's and Women's, all Sizes, all Colors.

$5.00 Oxfords..............**$3.75**
$4.00 Oxfords..............**$3.00**
$3.50 Oxfords..............**$2.75**

Rather unusual for us to have an advertised sale of any kind—our perfect-fitting shoes and high-grade quality are too well known all over the world to require it. But to induce the MEN and WOMEN in Indianapolis and vicinity who are not acquainted with the WALK-OVER QUALITY, this announcement is intended as a special invitation. Our regular patrons we know will take advantage of this invitation.

WALK-OVER,
28 North Pennsylvania Street.

"Just Perfect"

That's what the cooks say about the cooking done in a "PERFECT" GAS RANGE.

It bakes, roasts, boils—in a fast oven, slow oven, medium oven, hot or sizzler.

Easy Payments.

The Indianapolis Gas Co.
45 South Pennsylvania Street.

INDIANA STATE FAIR
INDIANAPOLIS,
September 7 to 11, '08
Revised Premium List Offers
$40,000 in Prizes
The most complete Live Stock Show Pavilion in America. New Brick Horse Barn, capacity 400 horses, only eighty feet from Show Pavilion.
Entries Close Aug. 27, 1908.
For Prize List and full information, address
CHARLES DOWNING, Sec.,
ROOM 14, STATE HOUSE, - INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Dodson Son & Company,
Clothing, Gents' Furnishings,
Shoes and Children's Clothing.
306 W. Wash. St., - - Indianapolis, Ind.
Three Doors West of State House.

Big Four Excursion,
SUNDAY, AUGUST 23d,
$2 Louisville and Return $2
Special Train Leaves 7:00 a. m.

C., H. & D. R. R., Sunday, Aug. 23d.

ROUND TRIP.		ROUND TRIP.	
CINCINNATI	$1.75	DECATUR	$1.50
HAMILTON	$1.25	HUME	$1 25
CONNERSVILLE	75c	BLOOMINGDALE	$1 00
RUSHVILLE	50c		

Special train leaves 7 a. m. Returning, leaves Cincinnati 7 p. m.
Special train leaves 7 a. m. Returning, leaves Decatur 6:30 p. m.

NOTE—Rushville and Connersville tickets on sale every Sunday, good going and returning on all trains (regular and special) of Sunday for which sold.

Baseball—Cincinnati vs. Philadelphia.

JOHN L. BARDMAKER
MEAT MARKET
Fresh and Salt Meats.
N. E. COR. NORTH AND WEST STREETS.
We render our Lard. Phone, Main, 4930.

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Open Day and Night-
Private Dining Room in Connection.
C. Raines. 416 Indiana Ave.

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Fire, Accident and Health Insurance. See me for bargains if you are looking for a home or investment. Cash or easy payments.
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